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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE ONWARD MARCH

MORE MACHINERY TO BE INTRODUCED IN GLASS WORKS.

New Blowing Machine Will Displace One-third of the Men—Will Cheapen Cost of Production and Help the Trust to Conquer Independents.

The filing on Saturday, March 7, at Trenton, N. J., of articles of incorporation of the American Window Glass Machine Company, and the chartering of the Window Glass Machine Company, is practically coincidental with the announcement of the American Window Glass Company, colloquially called the Window Glass Trust, that on March 14 all of its factories shall be closed for the purpose of equipping them with blowing machines.

In order that the trade shall not be unduly alarmed, the company called attention to the fact that it has more than a million boxes of glass in stock, which it deems ample to supply trade wants until the blowing machines shall be installed.

The object in equipping the factories with these machines is to reduce the expense of the product, the wages of glass-blowers being very high. Also, fewer men will be required to run the factories, and it would seem that hundreds of men are in a fair way to find themselves out of employment after March 14.

The American Window Glass Machine Company is capitalized at \$20,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 is preferred stock. The incorporators are Mountfort Mills, Grant Notman and Archibald G. Thacher. The Window Glass Machine Company is capitalized at \$40,000, the incorporators being George E. Hargrove, William A. Edle and William H. Wilson, Jr. Adrian H. Larkin, of No. 54 Wall street, who has been engaged in the organization of the companies, said yesterday that as attorney in the matter he preferred to make no statements concerning the companies save that the organization would be completed in about two weeks.

These two companies, however, are to make the machine for the equipment of the factories of the Glass Trust, and the factories will be closed for from six weeks to three months in consequence.

The glass-blowing machine is at present being guarded with the most profound secrecy and every piece of mechanism has been protected by patent. It is expected that by their aid the cost of production will be reduced from 40 to 50 per cent. below that of the hand process, and for this reason jobbers are inclined to the view that there will be a ruinous cut in prices if work is soon resumed with the machines. Prices will be strengthened, however, by the temporary closing of the factories.

As for the glassworkers, they see that it will soon be necessary to make material changes in the wage scale in case the glass-blowing machines are to be operated by union men. One of the machines will do the work of three men, it is claimed, and permit of the production of varieties of glass physically impossible under the old conditions.

Reports from Pittsburgh have it that the Window Glass Trust has been forced into the equipment of its plants with machines by the inability to bring together the warring sections of the window-glass makers. A price war has been threatened, and the announcement of the company is construed to mean a throwing down of the gauntlet. Recently, at the meeting of the glass interests at Columbus, the combination offered to reduce its demands that 15 per cent. of the outside factories be drawn into an agreement to keep up prices to 40 per cent., but the outside element was so restless that hope of accomplishing this was given up. For the past few days the stock of the combine has been the feature of Pittsburg exchange. It fell ten points in two days, and was heavily unloaded by many large holders.

The officers of the Western Federation of Miners, an organization which is said to have been converted to the doctrines of the class struggle, are giving evidence of what such a "conversion" practically amounts to. They have asked for an injunction restraining the officers of the national guard from the perpetration of outrageous acts at Colorado City, Col. Were the Western Miners' organization really converted to the class struggle its officers would know that the law is in favor of the capitalist class; and that, consequently, their injunction proceedings will not avail. As it is, they are furnishing the capitalist press with the opportunity to stigmatize them as men who are using the methods they denounce. In other words, they are upholding by their acts, the illegal methods of the capitalist class in its struggle with the working class.

A social trust is the latest. It is a wonderful bow, with all the busting they manage, the trusts manage to plug along.

RUSSIA OUTDONE

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE SOUTH DENOUNCED.

Contract System Declared Cruel and Barbarous—Men Die on Long Marches—Starved and Badly Clothed—Caged Like Wild Beasts.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—"Every once in a while we read in an American newspaper or periodical an article on the cruelties of the Russian prison system," said Arthur Newlands of Boston, to-day, "and being interested in the study of criminology, I am sure a fact or two about the system prevailing in some portions of the United States will be of interest."

"The inhuman and semi-barbaric treatment accorded criminals in some of the Southern States is a disgrace to our civilization and a reproach to that fair section of our country. The brief press dispatch which I now read you does not come from St. Petersburg, but from Raleigh, N. C., and it is as follows:

"One hundred and eighty convicts were marched to Marion yesterday, 28 miles, over heavy roads. One died on the way, another died on the train after arriving at Marion, where, for some reason, the train was kept waiting for fifteen hours."

"This reads as though it were taken from one of George Kennan's books, descriptive of the marches of the exiled convicts over the steppes of Russia toward the snows of Siberia, does it not, rather than from a portion of the United States not over twenty-four hours from the capital? The dispatch stated further that the reason for the march was the suspension of work by the convicts on a railroad because of 'severe weather,' and that there had been 'considerable sickness and some deaths' previously among the convicts."

"Under the abominable farming-out contract system of convicts prevailing in some of the Southern States convicts are let out to contractors very much like horses are hired to teamsters in the large cities, and, like hired horses, since they belong to some other man, they are poorly fed and miserably quartered. That only two of the poor wretches died on that awful march is a matter of wonder; that any died at all, driven like cattle though they were, testifies in a manner stronger than words of the horrors of the situation."

"It is not necessary for anyone to go outside of the United States to seek for inhumanities practiced upon convicts; the convict pens and camps of the South afford more than enough material, and will continue to do so until the system is done away with. One occasionally reads of efforts on the part of humane men in the South to force their legislatures to wipe this stain from their State's good name, but that little practical good has come is shown from the dispatch, which happens not to be a matter of mere opinion and prejudice this time, which I have quoted."

"In most of the Southern States the total revenue received from the system exceeds the expenditures of the cost of maintenance of such, except in one or two instances, and, in the case of North Carolina, though its convicts are marched until they drop dead by the roadside, the cost of the maintenance of the system in that State is out of all proportion to the size of the State, and the number of convicts therein, exceeding the State of Ohio, and almost equalling the State of Missouri."

"Strenuous efforts have been made in Alabama and Georgia to wipe out the prison pen and camp system. In the former State the convicts are employed upon the State farm and let out on contract to work in mines and lumber camps. Under this system Alabama last year cleared about \$90,000 on 2366 convicts. Georgia, with about 2245 convicts, came out a few thousand ahead last year under a system similar to that prevailing in Alabama."

"In Mississippi the State utilizes the service of its convicts and lets them out also on the share system in farming, working in cotton industries and in saw and grist mills and clears about \$10,000 a year. In Louisiana the lease system has been abolished, the convicts working for contractors in the manufacturing of various articles and engaged in farming and building. The State's revenue from this source is about \$40,000 a year. In Tennessee the State clears about \$12,000 a year from its prison contracts. Arkansas also farms out its convicts on shares and has the contract system, and clears about \$20,000 a year."

"It will be seen from these facts that the prison system, as unfortunate as it is, in the South yields in all cases cited a substantial revenue to the respective States, except in the case of North Carolina where the receipts fall slightly below the expenditures."

THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL

TO THE ENROLLED SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY VOTERS IN GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY. GREETING:—

A CONSTANT CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION ALONG UNCOMPROMISING, SOCIALIST LINES IS NECESSARY TO FREE THE WORKING CLASS FROM WAGE SLAVERY AND CAPITALISM... IT IS ONLY BY MEANS OF SUCH A CAMPAIGN THAT THE ERRONEOUS ECONOMIC IDEAS PROMULGATED BY THE CAPITALIST CLASS, AND FOSTERED BY ITS "LABOR LEADERS," TO THE UNDOING OF THE WORKING CLASS, CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY ERADICATED AND SOCIALISM ESTABLISHED.

SUCH A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE DAILY, WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PEOPLE, IN A FAR-REACHING AND INFLUENTIAL MANNER, WITH WHICH YOU, AS READERS OF THE WEEKLY ARE, NO DOUBT, FAMILIAR... THIS CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION INVOLVES A FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE THAT MUST BE MET IN VARIOUS WAYS BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY... ONE OF THESE WAYS IS THE HOLDING OF FESTIVALS... A FESTIVAL OF THIS KIND, CALLED THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL, HAS BEEN ARRANGED TO TAKE PLACE AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 3 P. M. IT WILL INCLUDE A GRAND CONCERT, BALL AND BAZAAR.

WE INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THIS FESTIVAL, AND THEREBY ASSIST IN THE GRAND WORK THE FESTIVAL IS INTENDED TO PROMOTE... SPECIAL EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO MAKE THIS FESTIVAL MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN ANY OF ITS PREDECESSORS. AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE ADVERTISEMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE, THE ATTRACTIONS ARE MANY, WHILE PRICES ARE MERELY NOMINAL... YOUR CO-OPERATION IS AGAIN INVITED TO MAKE THIS FESTIVAL AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

THIS IS THE DOCUMENT

Hanford Declined to Answer—Lee Is Likely to Follow Suit.

The below document has created consternation in the ranks of the King's County "Socialists," alias "Social Democrats," owing to its forcible and truthful analysis and presentation of facts. They wanted it answered instantly. Through their county committee they appointed "Comrade" Ben Hanford to draft an answer in post haste. But "Comrade" Ben Hanford declined. Despite his "experience" at plagiarizing S. L. P. writers whom he derides, despite an "able" and "virile" pen, accustomed to and aided by such "experience" "Comrade" Ben Hanford evidently didn't feel equal to the job. Perhaps he had an inkling of the fact that the S. L. P. answer to his answer would bristle with facts from his own scabby record, so he deemed it best to "lay low."

Under these circumstances, the drafting of the answer was assigned to "Comrade" Algernon Lee, editor of "The Worker," whose "experience," "ability" and "virility" are on a par with those of "Comrade" Ben Hanford, though exercised in different ways for the despicable same purpose. He, too, is expected to flunk, as he did in the article entitled "The Difference," published in The People. This article was made up of parallel columns. The first contained an article from the Worker, alleged to state the difference existing between the "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" party and the Socialist Labor Party for the benefit of new members. The second column gave the Socialist Labor Party's answer, consisting of the long record of fusion with capitalist parties and betrayal of working class interests by the "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" party. Though Lee promised the readers of the Worker to return to the subject from time to time, he has never done so, though two months have since elapsed; nor has he published The People article in full, as The People did his. That he will turn coward again and shirk the job of answering the below document is therefore likely.

This is the Document.

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party Headquarters City Executive Committee, 2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.

To the Enrolled Voters of the Socialist Democratic Party:

As is shown by the City Record, there are among the voters enrolled with the several parties 5669 who have enrolled with the Socialist Democratic party, and 6520 who have enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party. It must be assumed that many of these men sincerely regret that there should be two parties in the field, contending for the votes of Socialists, both professing to stand for Socialist principles, and both claiming to represent working class interests, each to the exclusion of the other. In the minds of some, given to look at the question superficially, the idea may have taken root that this separation is really unnecessary, that it is the work of some leader, or leaders, and that, in the absence of these, the rank and file of both parties would rapidly come together, agree upon a common program, and henceforth be one party, undivided and indivisible.

If there are such, they should bear in mind that in our political life an exact duplication of political parties is simply impossible; that, if two parties exist side by side, apparently striving for the same aim, the very fact that there are two will show conclusively that they are not the same, and that they do not stand for the same thing. Political parties do not fall from the skies, neither are they ever the creation of one man's or several men's whim and fancy. At all times do they come into being as the result of material conditions. A political party must reflect

the material interests and, therefore, the aspirations of a large number of men and thereby become the medium through which these men seek to attain these aspirations, or else it will not be. It follows, when we see as we do in this and other States of the Union, two parties in existence, both of them laying claim to the name "Socialist," that there must be quite a difference between them—a difference that fully justifies the separate existence of the two. There is such a difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party—a sharp and well defined difference, as well as to aims and as to the means to be employed to attain these aims.

But the very fact that two such parties do exist give rise to not a little confusion. There can be no doubt that, among the members and voters of the Social Democratic party, there are such who obviously and logically belong in that camp, and whose aims, purposes and interests are fully represented by that party; neither can there be a doubt that there are many men with that party, members as well as voters, who do not belong in that camp and who are there only because they have had no opportunity to fully understand what inherent tendencies shape the course of the movement they have allied themselves with. To these we shall here address ourselves.

When in 1899 some members of the Socialist Labor Party, allied with a non-party element, made a futile attempt to capture the organization of the Socialist Labor Party by midnight assault, and when, later on, out of the union of these and the utopian Debs element of the West, grew what is now known as the Social Democratic party in the State of New York, and as the Socialist party in other States of the Union, the chief cause of division was to be found in the difference of opinion as to what should be the attitude of the Socialist movement of America towards the pure and simple, or old-style trade unions in the light of the conditions prevailing in this country—industrial and political.

One side—the side of the S. L. P.—held that the pure and simple union was practically, and to all intents and purposes, a capitalist institution. Under the political conditions prevailing here, not to be found again in any other country on the face of the globe, these organizations were found to be officered by, and under the sway of agents of the capitalist class—the professional Labor leaders or Labor fakirs. Based on the theory that the capitalist system is a finality and that, therefore, the only thing to do is to maintain as "harmonious relations between capitalists and workmen" as can be, they naturally denied the fundamental principle of Socialism, namely, that in modern or capitalist society there exists a struggle between the capitalist class and the working class—a struggle irrepressible and never ending until the capitalist system has been overthrown. Thus, these organizations served as a barrier against the Socialist movement and, worse yet, by means of the deference with which they were treated by a certain element in the Socialist movement, tended to blunt the revolutionary edge of that movement and sapped its virility. The S. L. P. side held, furthermore, that the political movement of the working class, by virtue of its higher and clearer conception of working class interests, as compared with the conception of mere craft interests to be found in the industrial movement, must dominate the latter absolutely and that from the political movement, embodying the highest aspirations of the working class, the industrial movement must receive its inspiration and its guidance.

The other side—the side the S. D. P.—held, in effect, that no matter how much the pure and simple union might be a capitalist institution, or might refuse to recognize the class struggle, the fact that it is composed of workmen, organized for the alleged purpose of protecting their interests against the boss, makes of it a working class organization

and that the Socialist movement must give it recognition and support. That to gain its good will meant to be permitted to propagate Socialism amongst its members (to bore from within), and that an "entente cordiale" was the proper status to be maintained between the pure and simple union and the Socialist movement, which "entente cordiale" could, incidentally, be also coined into dollars and cents to help swell the campaign fund of the Socialist political movement.

That such an attitude carried with it the subordination of the political movement to the industrial movement under the guise of co-ordination, ought to be clear to all who understood American conditions and who, in the light of such understanding, have closely watched the course of the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party.

Well, each party, the S. L. P. and S. D. P., went its separate way. The S. L. P. remained true to its original position, not as yet, a popular position, it is true, but one dictated by sound reasoning and instructive experience. The S. L. P. held that Socialists may not preach class struggle, and yet fail to practically apply that principle in the tactical measures resorted to; that they may not profess acquiescence with the dictum that material interests govern the action of men, and yet shape their course on the political field as though a Labor fakir could be converted to Socialism. And as a result of this intrepidly revolutionary and uncompromising attitude, the S. L. P. stands to-day in a position absolutely impregnable. The capitalists may set their Labor fakirs to work to form Union Labor Parties, or in any other way seek to so direct the forces of the pure and simple organization on the political chess board with a view to check the "growth of Socialism" and the S. L. P. will remain unaffected, its ranks more solid than ever for the very stimulus given them by their maneuvers; the capitalists may set their political fakirs to work offering one step at a time sops along the lines of "Municipal Socialism," and the S. L. P. will go its way smiling and undisturbed.

Not so the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. As the capitalist piper plays, so will they have to dance. The formation, by the Labor fakirs, of a bogus political movement among the pure and simple trade unions, in any part of the country, will hopelessly rend them asunder. The National Convention of the "Socialist" party, held at Indianapolis in 1901, having adopted a resolution congratulating these pure and simple unions and speaking of them as those "who so nobly wage the class struggle," and the entire party shaping its course accordingly, contrary to all the facts and flying in the face of all experience, they have placed themselves at the mercy of these "noble wagers of the class struggle" and when, in two California cities—San Francisco and Los Angeles—these same "wagers" started a Union Labor party as a side-show to the Democratic party, the "Socialist" party promptly fused with them and is now being torn to pieces by internal dissensions. Its Eastern press is now criticizing with much unaction the "mistake of the California comrades," although every editor and every one of its leaders knows in his heart that, if the same thing happens here, as it surely will, his party, by virtue of its posture and its composition, must either fuse and then split, or refuse to fuse and split anyhow. Such is the reward of inconsistency, and the results of a policy that aims not at sound building, even though it be slow, but at rapid growth at the expense of soundness of structure.

There is now in the air a conflict between the American Federation of Labor, which is professedly pure and simple, and the American Labor Union, which is professedly progressive and has, at its last convention "endorsed Socialism" as represented by the "Socialist" party. The former organization has its following chiefly in the East; the latter is exclusively a Western organization. They will invade each other's territory and organize rival unions. They will "scab" it upon one another, and the din of the

A SPECTACLE

JUST ENACTED AT CONVENTION HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Central Labor Council Votes to Have "No Politics in the Union" by Affiliating With the A. F. of L.—Unions Composing It Belong to the A. L. U.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Cal., March 8.—The Central Labor Council of San Francisco and vicinity, which has been in convention here for several weeks, has at last adopted a constitution and decided to apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. This sounds straight and simple enough. But when it is remembered that this council is made up of unions, many of which positively refuse to affiliate with that same A. F. of L., and when it transpires that the constitution just adopted has a clause decreeing that the unions forming the Central Council are not obliged to connect themselves with the above-mentioned federation, the matter assumes a different aspect.

The spectacle of a group of men voting to demand a charter from a body with which they have just refused to affiliate is, to say the least, surprising. But it is only another instance of the muddled state of the proletarian mind under the sway of the pure and simple fakir. However, the fact that the convention did vote to apply in favor of the old policy of Gompers and his henchmen, with its cry of "No politics in the union" and all that that implies.

The illustrious "Socialist" party of this city, has also been passing through a series of convulsions. The "Parson" faction, which also contained the most "intellectual" (?) of the Kangaroos had dominated that party for sometime. It stood for fusion with the U. L. P., however, and, since the downfall of Greenbaum, has been completely overthrown. Its leaders have resigned from the party, and, with their following, have formed a "Lyceum," of which Stitt Wilson is the leading speaker. The Beresford or anti-fusion faction now reigns supreme.

These events in the trades union and "Socialist" circles coming directly after the formation of the State Union Labor party, are significant. It is pretty evident—now that the new State party, freed from any attempt at Socialistic, or even trades union influence, will pursue its middle class way unchecked, leaving the unions in their ancient rut and the would-be Socialist party nowhere.

fight will fill the land. And that fight cannot choose but be carried into the ranks of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. They simply cannot escape it; they must take sides, and we shall be treated to the edifying spectacle of seeing the Debs "Socialist" of the West and the Kangaroo "Socialist" of the East in each other's hair.

Can anything prove more fully the folly of resting the future of the Socialist movement upon a policy based upon the utter ignorance of all the facts and conditions that govern the working class of America and its struggle for emancipation? Surely, to every thoughtful man, and much more so to every thoughtful Socialist, the fact must be plain that the cause of the Social Revolution is not to be advanced on these lines; that to advance this cause effectively it must be in the keeping of an organization so constructed as to be free from even the suspicion of capitalist influences, and so conducted as to steer clear of all the pitfalls of the Labor Movement, an organization that will hold a tight rein on the enthusiast who would, for the sake of momentary, delusive success, compromise principle and enter into dangerous alliances, and, with equal firmness, yank out the crook and grafter who would do the same thing for the purpose of climbing into preference over the backs of his fellows. Such an organization is the Socialist Labor Party.

We ask that you make a careful study of the questions presented. Look carefully into the record and the position of your party and compare it with the S. L. P. in the light of what has been said here, and if after such investigation you arrive at the conclusion that your place is with us, we ask that, as an honest man and a Socialist, seeking to advance the best interests of the Socialist movement, you sever your present affiliations and attach yourself to the Socialist Labor Party.

Should you arrive at this conclusion, please connect with the organizer of Section New York, S. L. P., L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City. City Executive Committee, Section New York, S. L. P.

The tobacco trust's report shows net earnings amounting to \$13,000,000. How much will the report of the retail dealers opposing the trust show!

THE GRAND CONCERT

ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE HELD

First Class Music—High-Grade Talent. Moving Pictures—Attractive Bazaar—At Daily People Concert and Ball in Grand Central Palace.

To-morrow the event of the season will take place. That event is The Daily People Concert and Ball to be held on Sunday, March 22d, at 3 p. m., in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

The object of this affair is as has been stated in previous issues, to render financial support to The Daily People and assist in placing the Party Press on a sound financial basis. With the valuable and costly plant now in the Party's possession freed from all encumbrances, the work of agitation and education, necessary for the success of the movement that must finally lead the working class to its emancipation, could be carried on with greater vigor than ever.

This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, but, unfortunately, or may be it is fortunately, wishing cuts no figure in the twentieth century, there are no fairy godmothers to grant the wishes. It is work, action, energy, something tangible in the line of actual effort that counts when anything is to be accomplished. Knowing this, the active members, class conscious men and women of Section New York, who have this affair in hand, have done and are doing their best to make it a success as far as making proper preparations and providing an attractive programme goes. It is now up to the rest of the Party members, sympathizers; in fact, all readers of The Daily People, to see that their efforts are not in vain.

Many hundreds of tickets have been sold, but there is still a considerable number to be disposed of. Everyone interested should utilize this short period of one week to push the sale of those tickets. The Organizer, L. Abelson, at 2-6 New Reade street, will supply you with all you require. Of course, it is looked upon as a foregone conclusion that the affair will be a success, but that is not all that should be required, it should be everybody's business to see that it is so much much of a success that all its predecessors will appear like the proverbial "thirty cents" in comparison. The very best available talent has been secured for the event. A notable feature of the concert will be the clever violin playing of Norma Sauter. Miss Sauter is a daughter of Joseph Sauter. Her rendition of classical compositions have won for her favorable comment of the critics who have classed her amongst the rising violinists of the day.

Other attractions are moving pictures, comic and otherwise; Mosher, Houghton & Mosher, novelty and comedy cyclists; Two Little Pucks, clever juvenile artists; Deltorelle and Gliacando, musical clowns; Madge Fox, the flip-flap lady; Bailey and Madison, great grotesque artists; Grant and Grant, America's leading fashion plates, and Mlle. Latina, novelty contortionist; all experts in their line and fully to be depended upon for a good exhibition.

The ball will begin at 8 p. m. With the music for this Terpsichorean treat, furnished by the Apollo Orchestra, O. Fritzsche, conductor, it goes without saying that the devotees of the light fantastic will thoroughly enjoy it.

And it must not be forgotten that there will be a Bazaar and Fair for the success of which the Ladies Auxiliary is striving hard.

Many presents, useful and ornamental, have been received, some of the donors evidently desiring to promote Teddy Roosevelt's side of the "race suicide" question, having sent in some articles suitable for children, which also add variety to the collection of articles to be displayed. Those who have not already sent in their presents to the Fair should at once do so. Above all do not forget the date, Sunday, March 22d; time, 3 p. m.; place, Grand Central Palace. Tickets, twenty-five cents. Hat check, ten cents. Everybody prepare to be there.

Some weeks ago, Father Thomas Sherman, in a too evident desire to maliciously besmirch the fair name of Socialism, attributed the spread of divorce to the doctrines of equality taught by Karl Marx. Father Pardow, a Paulist orator, in a sermon to women on the 12th instant, blames it all on "the breaking of the divorce law among the Four Hundred," which exerts a baneful moral influence on the married men and women of the masses, according to him. Father Pardow is nearer the truth than was Father Sherman. The reason is clear. He did not feel constrained, as did Father Sherman, to falsify the facts in order to malign Socialism.

THE LYNN SHOE STRIKE

Another Chapter Answering the Question "Who Are the Union Wreckers?"

Lynn, Mass., March 14.—This some time since the readers of "the only paper printed in the English language fit for workmen to read"—The Daily People—have heard from Lynn and the strike of its shoe cutters and stitchers against that infamous limb of organized scabbery, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. But the strike is still on, and will remain until Tobin and his infamous tribe of scabs, horse thieves, burglars and mail robbers are no more in this, the "city of soles."

Since our write-up on the situation, Tobin has resorted to every expedient in his power to stem the tide which must, come what will, ultimately engulf him and his scabby gang. He has caused strikes to be called in Exeter, Manchester and Keene, N. H., for the purpose of sending the "strikers" in these places to Lynn and Haverhill to take the places of the men and women who are out in these cities against him, and to incidentally force his "union stamp" in these New Hampshire towns. His "trustees," the Kangaroos, have helped as best they could in his work, and have done their best to get scabs for him as well. But he is up against a tough proposition.

He and his degenerate lieutenants, the Kangs, the history of this strike has nailed to that eternal pillory built by the honest, class conscious workers of the shoe trade, from which all the antics of the defenders of organized scabbery will not avail to redeem them—their name is mud, dirty mud at that.

Not only has the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union furnished money for the manufacturers to procure injunctions against the workers, as told before in these columns, but it has, through Tobin, started a stitching room in Boston to do their work, and break such future strikes as may be made against them.

In the pursuance of their infamous work, the breaking of this strike, Tobin has brought to this city, as his lieutenants, such good "union men" as Horace Gray, who is a graduate of Frankfort, Ky., where he was kept as the guest of the Blue rass State for two years for horse stealing. The record is silent as to whether there is a "union stamp" in use in that profession or not, and nothing is said as to whether Mr. Gray and his fellow craftsmen were attached to the A. F. of L. at the time.

"Shorty," otherwise known as Edward H. Flynn, alias Edward Farrell, is another shining light, a walking, talking, lecturing example of what can be done under the government ownership theory of the Kangs. He, too, came from the government owned State prison, where he spent four years and five months for breaking and entering and robbery. He was sent up from Worcester October 28, 1899, for five years.

He evidently learned the lesson well there, to be more careful, so he hitched up with Tobin, where he can go deeper and deeper and take no chance of imprisonment, as this present form of robbery is in the interest of the class which makes and interprets the laws—the capitalist class.

McNally is another high priest of Tobinism. He has had to answer to the charge of wife beating and attempted murder.

"Muck," alias Edward F. Smith, has been honored with a write-up before. He is a ticket-of-leave man from Bridgewater.

There are many others that might be mentioned, but what is the use? They are all crooks, and it would simply tend to prove the point already established if we introduce more evidence. C. L. Bairie, the general secretary, got his job at the suggestion of certain Chicago shoe manufacturers, owing to the scabby work which he did in the Seis Schwab & Co. strike of 1892.

McMorrow, "Smiling Charley" they call him, has a similar record at Weymouth, Mass.

Silverman, Donovan, et al. make up a gallery which, to quote the only Barman, "are unequalled in the world's history and brought together at a tremendous cost, seen for the first time," etc. In the employ of the shoe manufacturers is the great John F. Tobin, who will keep the show on the boards while the dupes put their quarters in his care.

Read the veil which blinds the workers. That is the mission of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.; and if you could only see the fakir crew and hear the howls of rage as we snatch the victims from their hyena-like jaws, you would think that the mission is being fulfilled, and this message delivered which alone can emancipate our class from the robbery of capitalism and the ignorance with which the fakirs have, at the behest of their masters, filled the workers to their undoing.

All along the line we are chasing them up. Since having the pleasure of "Pulling Down No. 19" at Brooklyn, we have got after them at Marlboro, Mass. They made an attempt to get in their dirty work again entirely oblivious of the trail of misery which the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are responsible for in that city as a result of the great strike of 1898.

This Marlboro meeting is of sufficient importance to be recited at this time.

On the evening of February 24, under the auspices of the Marlboro Central Trades and Labor Council, the fakirs

held forth. The advertisement of the meeting said that P. J. Mahoney, of Boston, the Kangaroo president of No. 97, Cigar-makers' International Union; Frank K. Foster, who represents Frank at all times, and incidentally, a certain infant industry which is one of the sources of his power, together with "armory building" Jimmy Carey and that walking blatherskite and all-round fakir, Harry J. Skeffington, would be the spellbinders, and that John H. Murray, who succeeded in leading the Marlboro shoe workers to defeat in '98, would preside.

(Upon notice of this event from the Marlboro Local of the S. T. & L. A., the writer went up to that neck of the woods to see what could be done in the way of putting the workers straight on the real mission of this bunch of skates, which was to yoke once more the shoe workers of that city to the band-wagon of capitalism on which the fakirs ride, and to find a job for Murray, who is now looking for "something new" as he is out of a job at his old trade—labor fakir.

In company with several Alliance men we wended our way to the Marlboro Theatre, where we listened to the worst mess of slush that has been dished up for many a day.

The armory builder failed to appear. He knew from a previous experience what was in store for him. Mahoney and Foster spoke, and then got out, and "Skeff" was left to shine alone.

He had heard that we were there, and had two "cops" to protect him from our questions, and talked against time until 11:15 p. m., when he got tired and stopped, and then he sat down.

Murray tried the trick of adjourning the meeting, but the writer got the floor, and asked if the last speaker would answer some questions. Murray said "No," and then wanted to know, "What is your name?" to which we replied, "If you won't answer questions, I don't know as it makes any difference what my name is." Murray then said, "Oh, that is you, Berry." "Exactly, sir," was our prompt rejoinder.

This fakir, who by the way is the treasurer of the Kangaroo Socialist Club in that city, at once started to bluff, and a big ignorant Irish policeman named "Jerry"—who is as thick as the peat of the bogs of Kerry, and whose conception of the phrase "The peace and dignity of the commonwealth" is that his ignorance is the law of the land, and that as he was paid for it he must prevent any one speaking to the other bunch of ignorance on the platform, stood behind me ready to grab, but he did not dare to, and while he was there Murray said that if I wanted a debate (the speaker of Silverman at Brooklyn troubled his assistants) I could have it.

We at once issued him this challenge: "Resolved that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is a manufacturers' union, run in the interest of the capitalist class, and that class alone, hence the enemy of the working class."

We informed Mr. Murray that we would take the affirmative of that question then and there.

"Skeff" said, "I don't represent the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to which we replied: 'I did not say you did, but if you did not represent that organization here to-night, what did you represent?' He then left the hall, making a hasty exit.

We then asked Murray—who, when "Skeff" was gone, took occasion to say that "There was no one to accept that challenge"—and "if the A. F. of L. was represented," he said, "Yes, I do." We then issued another challenge of the same kind to him, striking out "B. & S. W. Union" and inserting "American Federation of Labor," and told him he was at liberty to select any one he saw fit to from Gompers down.

He said he would accept if we would at once put up \$10 as the half expenses for the theatre, and the debate to be held there. When he went forward to put up the money and get his signature to the agreement, he adjourned the meeting, and asked the thievery policeman to clear the hall. This edict was carried out by his ignorance, the man from Kerry.

We then arranged for a meeting in another hall for the following Sunday, and had a packed house to hear us on "Trades Unions, the Old and the New." Our meeting was nearly twice the size of the fakirs'; and that despite the fact that all their lieutenants went out. To keep the workers away they used the press and circulated all sorts of stories. We met them in their own balliwick and did them to a turn, and the capitalist press of the city kept silent on our meeting.

On Sunday, March 8, we spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of the Workingmen's Educational Club of Boston, which wanted to hear both sides.

We appeared for the alliance, and Messrs. Armstrong and Couhig for the cutters and stitchers. Tobin was invited and failed to appear, but Collis Lovely and Gad Marlindale, vice president and general organizer, respectively, came. When they saw we were on their trail they sneaked out of the hall in a sneaking way, looking like a pair of yellow dogs which had been whipped.

At the end of the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Knights of Labor cutters and stitchers of Lynn, and the Shoe

workers' Protective Union of Haverhill, are on strike against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which has in these, and such other shoe centers, as it has succeeded in setting up its organization in entering a conspiracy with the shoe workers in conjunction with the union stamp, of which the general president says 'absolutely protects you from a labor dispute, or a stoppage of work, and protects you against being required to pay above the market rate of wages, and

"Whereas, in the course of the conflict, which has been honorably waged by the cutters and stitchers since January 17, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has for the purposes before mentioned, scoured the entire country in search of strike breakers to take the places of the men and women now out, with the result that it has brought into Lynn several criminals, horse thieves, burglars, etc., which have been used to the end that a reign of terror might be instituted in that city, and honest men and women deprived of a living, and

"Whereas, the policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is backed up by the capitalists, government, city and State, and aided by the Socialist Party, and the American Federation of Labor, the members of which are actively engaged in securing strike breakers for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, proves that body to be the enemy of the working class,

"Therefore, Be it resolved, by this meeting, that we render such aid, moral and financial, as may be within our power to the strikers of Lynn and Haverhill, and we call upon the workers to refuse to purchase the products of all factories using the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and to refuse all aid to that body in its war upon the workers of the shoe trade."

Last Friday a week ago Tobin started another of his famous strikes in the factory of William Porter & Son. He has been trying to put the "stamp" in this shop for some time, and had presented a price list which was largely in excess of that paid. Porter & Son was told that if they took the stamp the old list would stand. If they did not, then the new list would be forced. The list was for lasting, and affected twenty-five or thirty men.

The K. of L. control the cutters and stitchers, and they have been taking up collections among the workers employed in this factory since the strike started.

H. P. Chesly, the local lieutenant of Tobin, heard of this, and Thursday night called the men to a meeting and ordered them out, threatening them with a fine of \$50 each if they refused. Most of them were foreigners, either Armenians, Swedes, French-Canadians, etc., and Chesly banked on his bluff working. Out came these men, but they went back again after being out from Friday morning until Monday morning. This move was made to force the stamp, but failed, owing to the stand of the men and the control of the cutting and stitching departments by the K. of L.

The fakirs at once sent out word that we were going to fill their places with alliance men, to which we replied as follows in the Boston Post of last Sunday, there having appeared in the Saturday Post the statement that we would furnish scabs, etc.:

"Denial by Mr. Berry—Says the S. T. & L. Alliance Are Not and Will Not Be Strike Breakers.

"To the Editor of the Post: "Sir—In your Lynn correspondence this morning there appeared the following news item:

"The strike of the lasters who quit at the Porter factory this morning is likely to be broken in the morning, for the firm has been told that fourteen lasters will go to work. They are members of the newly formed Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Michael T. Berry, a former candidate for Governor on the Socialist ticket, says that he can supply all the lasters necessary to keep Lynn factories going, and they will all be good Socialist Alliance men."

"Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that the above so-called news item is an unqualified falsehood made out of the whole cloth, and without even the color of truth to support it, as neither myself nor the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is so engaged, and never has been, and never will be so engaged as to furnish men to take the places of men who on strike. We leave that to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the American Federation of Labor, and the Socialist party, bodies which by pre-emption have secured all claim to such unenviable notoriety, and by uninterrupted possession have established their legal right to the ownership of the title. No; neither myself, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance nor the Socialist Labor Party, believe in such methods, methods which we condemn in others. Thanking you in advance for the same, I am, sir, respectfully yours, MICHAEL T. BERRY.

"Late Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor."

We rounded them up for fair and took the wind out of their sails. Since then they are as limp as a dishcloth. The capitalist press and the pulpit as well feel our steel in this fight, as they persistently misrepresent what we say. Last Sunday the writer was attacked by one of the Catholic clergy of this city, who, we learn, is related, through the marriage of one of his family, to a member of the firm of Harney Bros., whose employees are now out. But let them yell, as yell they will before we are through with them. One and all of them will sooner or later—perhaps sooner than later—call at the office of the Socialist Trade & Labor

Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, those militant representatives of Labor's hosts, and settle with the working class by unconditionally surrendering to the proletariat the tool of production, which has been the bone of contention for so long, and which must be what it is of right, the workers' property.

Then, and not until then, will the struggle of the ages cease. Then, and not until then, will the working class, our class, be free from the capitalist class and its labor lieutenants, of which John F. Tobin is one of the dirtiest.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTICES.
For the past few weeks our small force has been so busily engaged with extra work that these office notes were of necessity deferred. Realizing, however, that many comrades find them interesting, as gauging our work in measure, we shall hereafter endeavor to present such items as may be worth mentioning.

The statement that our plant has had an unusual run of work must not, however, be taken to signify that we are less in need of the active co-operation of all comrades interested in our papers progress. Large undertakings require large outlays, and in our case it has been necessary to anticipate profits because of a lack of capital. In other words, while we have had considerable work for our plant, we have been obliged to improve our equipment to handle it, with the result that the chief advantage gained thus far is merely better preparation for future orders.

Subscriptions to the Monthly People come in steadily, though not in as large numbers as expected. Perhaps renewed propaganda efforts throughout the country will increase the Monthly sales sufficiently to enable us to reach the 50,000 mark by the time the new paper is a year old.

For the month of February we received 1507 new subscribers, sent in as follows:

Paul Nofka, Lincoln, Neb.	311
H. S. Lincoln, Neb.	311
John J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo.	38
Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio	37
Burr Surges, Cleveland, Ohio	37
Perry, Keene, Braintree, O. Can.	30
Wm. Walker, Seattle, Wash.	26
I. Shapiro, Hamilton, Ont. Can.	25
E. E. Hill, Salt Lake City, Utah	25
Geo. Bryce, London, Ont. Can.	22
James Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y.	22
T. Jeffrey, Edinburgh, Scotland	20
E. E. Ecklund, Wichita, Wis.	20
Hans Olson, Minneapolis, Minn.	20
B. Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio	20
Chas. J. Michael, Denver, Col.	19
H. Reinstein, Tacoma, N. Cal.	19
Louis E. Haller, Los Angeles	19
Sec. Erie, per P. O. Erie, Pa.	13
R. Bohmback, Boston, Mass.	13
E. E. Hill, Salt Lake City, Utah	12
M. Steele, Nyack, N. Y.	12
E. Keen, Batavia, N. Y.	12
V. Vierheller, Milwaukee, Wis.	12
Edw. Hildner, Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Texas Comrades, San Antonio, Texas	12
J. De Castro, Jacksonville, Ill.	11
Thos. Maxwell, London, Ont. Can.	11
Wm. Galt, Windsor, N. Cal.	11
Chas. Donkin, Toronto, Can.	11
Adam Marx, New London, Conn.	11
Ira L. Hunter, Marion, Ind.	10
Edw. J. Peck, Providence, R. I.	10
J. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo.	10
G. Stevens, East St. Louis, Ill.	10
John Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	10
Hans Hildner, Milwaukee, Wis.	10
P. W. Gurnes, Utica, N. Y.	10
T. C. Joslin, Killington, Conn.	10
Alfred Ross, St. Louis, Mo.	10
E. E. Hill, Salt Lake City, Utah	10
F. E. Herrick, Providence, R. I.	10
J. V. Schugart, Waltham, Mass.	10
John W. Hill, Cambridge, Mass.	10
Wm. Galt, Windsor, N. Cal.	10
J. H. Shafer, Ogden, Utah	10
Geo. Thayer, Syracuse, N. Y.	10
Edw. J. Peck, Providence, R. I.	10
M. J. Jensen, Spokane, Wash.	10
Gus Betholt, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
James Moffatt, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10
John W. Hill, Cambridge, Mass.	10
Joe Scheidt, St. Louis, Mo.	10
Thomas Hall, Litt. Sec. Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
R. F. Powell, Seattle, Wash.	10
G. Schiele, Monroe, Va.	10
Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas	10
Hanson & Smith, Eastonville, Wash.	10
Fred E. Oelcher, W. Peabody, Mass.	10
J. C. Fenton, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
"Big Four," Indianapolis, Ind.	10
C. H. Pierson, Summit, Va.	10
R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.	10
B. W. Wietrich, St. Louis, Mo.	10
W. McGuiness, Buffalo, N. Y.	10
Scattering	316

Total

For the two weeks ending March 14, we received 555 new subscribers, as follows:

G. Reichenbach, S. E. C. of Conn.	108
A. Van Dolburg, Holland, Mich.	60
C. Schaad, Evansville, Ind.	60
C. Chester, Baltimore, Md.	15
J. Overa, Lynn, Mass.	15
E. Bombach, Boston, Mass.	14
Chas. G. Perkins, Eureka, Cal.	12
Hans Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.	12
Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va.	10
J. C. Butterworth, Patterson, N. J.	10
J. McGregory, Newburgh, N. Y.	10
G. Schiele, Monroe, Va.	10
F. Selmer, Stonington, Conn.	10
L. Lazam, Brantford, O. Can.	10
W. Jett, Providence, R. I.	10
J. C. Fenton, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
A. Lassich, Lead, So. Dakota	10
H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb.	10
Scattering	201

Total

The scholarship offered by the Waldo Typewriting Company to the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between January 1 and March 1, was won by Paul Nofka, of Holyoke, Mass., who has 447 subscriptions to his credit.

The year's subscription given by a Colorado sympathizer to the person sending in the largest list from that State, was won by Charles J. Michael, of Denver, with the comparatively small number of 10.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Evidence of spring activity among the comrades is shown in the large number of orders for leaflets now coming in. The orders from New York city, which were lively in January and February, have dropped off somewhat, as the comrades are following up the distribution of leaflets by a house-to-house canvass. Over 35,000 leaflets were sent out last week to different localities, Schenectady alone taking 20,000. Being enabled now to turn out leaflets on our own press, the Labor News is prepared to give reduced rates in large quantities. We will sell in 20,000 lots at 90 cents a thousand, and \$1 a thousand in order lots of 10,000, postpaid. The packages hold 1,000 each, and broken lots will not be sold at this price. Ten cents extra will be charged for orders of any title less than 1,000.

The orders for "Two Pages from Roman History" have been large and the demand keeps growing.

We will soon have the article on "The American Farmer" in book form in the Buzz Saw Series. This little book of 32 pages will fill a demand for literature for farmers and farm hands. The article on "Money" by Daniel De Leon will appear next in the Buzz Saw Series, 32 pages. "Socialism vs. Anarchism" will be sent out this week.

POLITICAL WANDERINGS

In Which Powderly and Debs Show the "Value" of Their Influence.

Perhaps the most disappointed New Jersey Populist, in the campaign of 1892, was Joseph R. Buchanan, the Congressional nominee in the Sixth (Newark) District. Joe's campaign effort was based on the fact that he was a union man, "a member of International Typographical Union No. 6. A man who has been for fifteen years connected with the labor movement of America. As a writer upon economic and labor questions, he is an acknowledged authority."

Joe had the endorsement of the Knights of Labor in the following letter from T. V. Powderly, which letter was printed and placed in the hands of every workman in the district:

Office of the General Master Workman Order of the Knights of Labor Scranton, Pa., October 26, 1892.

My dear Buchanan:—While in Cooper Union the other evening, I learned that you were a candidate for Congress on the People's party ticket in New Jersey, and immediately began to look up my dates to see if I could spare you an evening in your district. For fear that I may not be able to do so, I write these few words to say that I hope the electors of your congressional district will have the patriotism and foresight to send you to Congress.

We need the services of men of honesty and brain-power in Congress, men who will be true to the interests of the masses who toil, regardless of what their personal feelings may be toward individuals. We need the aid of those who will unflinchingly and energetically persist in opposing encroachments on the rights of the people, and you are just such a man.

The platform of the People's party embraces principles which are dear to me, as I know they are to you, and I hope, sincerely so, that your election may be assured on the 8th of next month.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you please, and I hope that in some small measure it may be the means of doing a service to you and through you to the people.

With best wishes, I remain, Fraternally yours, T. V. Powderly.

This letter was a very "small measure" of service to Joe as with it, and another one, he did not fare as well as some other candidates, who did not have such "strong" backing.

Joe's next best endorsement was written by Eugene V. Debs, "for twelve years national secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and editor of the 'Firemen's Magazine.' Under date of October 28, 1892, Eugene wrote to Josie as follows:

"I note with special satisfaction your commanding position in the political arena, and most earnestly do I hope for your triumphant election to Congress. In that event labor would have a champion where he is sorely needed, and I am confident you would add fresh lustre to your fame as a foe of monopoly and a defender of the right. Were it possible I would be glad to stand side by side with you on the stump and give you such assistance as I could command. Count me always as your friend, Eugene V. Debs.

Terre Haute, Ind.

In April, 1894, through the influence of "labor" men in the party, I joined the Knights of Labor. Their object in having me join, was for the purpose of "boring from within." Not having a trade I joined a mixed local. This was my first experience with a secret society.

I shall never forget the night of my initiation. Of course, I was prepared to take it all very seriously, but was forced to smile, inwardly, at least, at the gravity, bordering on the grotesque, with which the proceedings were conducted. I afterward found that the majority were abject slaves to the forms of the order, while entirely ignoring its principles. The men elected to office fostered this state of affairs and quickly reprimanded the slightest breach of ceremonial etiquette. Several times I came in for a "laying out," for not always making the proper obeisance at every twist and turn. It was in this organization that I first met Comrade Frank Campbell. We have had many a hearty laugh since over the doings of that pure and simple organization.

Our local being a mixed one, having no trade matters to consider, our principal work was agitation. That word agitation covered a wide field. When we engineered a meeting in an effort to organize a factory or shop that was called agitation. When the secretary was instructed to write to the mayor about something or other, that was agitation. When we invited some freak or other to come and address us in open meeting that, too, was agitation. Not once did I hear discussed, even under good and welfare, the principles and objects of the order. They were a sort of tables of the law hidden out of sight and woe to him who would so much as gaze upon them!

Meanwhile the populist movement was again quickened into activity. It was in May of this same year, 1894, that a State convention of "Independent citizens" was called to meet in Trenton. Some of those engineering this move had been active in the People's party. The populist movement had been dormant since the campaign of 1892, and we fear-

ed this was an attempt to capture our organization, so we turned out in force at the convention and captured it. We found that aside from our own people very few others were in attendance.

This connection resulted in the re-organization of the State committee, and in June I was chosen as State secretary. I started to work with an energy, that as I look back amazes me. Up till then I had been a silent member of the K. of L., but I began to "bore from within" with a vengeance. As State secretary of the People's party, I addressed a letter to the district assembly, quoting the declaration of the order to the effect that no permanent good could be secured except through legislation and that we, of the People's party, were bravely battling for and gallantly carrying to the polls the very demands of the order. It was, then, clearly the duty of the order to get back to first principles and support the effort to have its demands enacted into law.

This letter raised a veritable storm about the heads of those who supported it. The district master workman and the district secretary were Populists, as were many of the rank and file. We managed to have the letter referred to the locals for action. Then I discovered the folly of "boring from within." As in the days of the Kangaroo "uprising," we had, while the matter was under discussion, full meetings. Members whom I had not before heard of put in an appearance. Among them were Republican and Democratic ward heelers. They turned the bit of the augur by making counter demands that the K. of L. endorse the old parties. They were in favor of having "labor" men nominated by a party that stood some show to win. Rally at the old party primaries and control the nominations, to do this would be an easy matter, but to commit the order to an unknown party just because it made certain demands was folly. It was votes, not demands that counted. Then again, the preamble, while it declared that certain results could only be accomplished through legislation did not contemplate what was practically the organization of a K. of L. party.

Further, it was declared that the preamble of the order was out of date, or was not a practical thing. The point was made that government employees had secured all kinds of legislation, but not until they had organized was that legislation enforced. Organization and not legislation, then, was the keynote to success. This ended my efforts "at boring from within." We were completely routed.

Seeing that nothing could be accomplished on this line, I turned my endeavors in another direction—to unite all reform forces. It was in June of this year, that in response to a call, the source of which I have now forgotten, I became one of six signers to a call issued to the labor and reform organizations of Hudson county, asking them to send delegates to a stated meeting, the purpose of the meeting was to consider ways and means of bringing about co-operative political action. Among the bodies represented in the call was the then S. L. P., dominated as it was by the element that afterward became Kangaroo. Comrade Harry Oakes was sent as the delegate of the S. L. P. I think this was my first meeting with a Socialist.

Now that Congress has adjourned, the prize-fighters and baseballists are busy taking its place in supplying hot air to be manufactured into "news" by the capitalist press.

With the formation of a \$3,000,000 combine of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts growers, oysters are now not only in season, but in the trust as well.

This "unity" meeting was held Sunday, June 17. Oakes was elected chairman, and I secretary.

One of the incidents of this meeting was the appearance of a gentleman from the Prohibition party. He came unofficially, so he said, and he asked the pleasure of the conference as to whether or not he should remain. He was allowed to stay. After discussing the call and its objects and appointing a committee to draw up a platform, on which all could "unite," the Prohibitionist asked for the privilege of the floor, which was granted.

He started in by saying, that in listening to the remarks made one would think that a crisis in the affairs of the workers was at hand. He doubted the accuracy of the statistics quoted by the others, as to the unemployed and the rates of wages. He claimed that the workers evidently got more in wages than was needed to supply their immediate needs as they spent—I forget how many—millions annually for drink alone. He claimed to have in his possession labor platforms dating back for fifty years, each one of them howling about the hardships of the worker. If the workers had really undergone a downward trend it was not to be wondered at as the drink bill had gone up in size as the workers' condition had, gone down.

He went on to declare that while he was not a Sunday school politician, yet he stood for law and order. He told us that we at that very moment were abettors of law violation. (It was Sunday and the meeting was over a saloon.) He supposed that we had the hall free for the beer we would buy. By this time he had edged off toward the door. Someone asked him what difference it made, so far as our pockets were concerned, whether we paid for the hall by buying beer or paid for it without getting beer. He made no reply, and seeing that none of us had jumped after him, or regarded him with other than good natured amusement, he lingered for a moment longer. He was advised to put his law and order principles into practice by getting the police to pull the place; but he wasn't so chock full of civic virtue as all that.

After this gentleman had gone we proceeded to business and built a platform on which "all could stand." It had a plank of this, that and the other thing. It had one merit—it was short. At the next meeting of the conference, Oakes, the S. L. P. delegate, failed to appear. I was told by the others that this was nothing unusual from the S. L. P.; that they had only sent a man there to break up the conference. I scouted this, as I found Oakes a well conducted person. It was long after that I found out why Oakes withdrew. The S. L. P. smelt a mouse and smelt it quickly. When I smelt it the vermin was pretty rotten.

It turned out that a K. of L. man, who had held a lucrative political office and failed to land the machine nomination, was again banking for the flesh pots. He was looking for all kinds of endorsements to his candidacy in order to influence the Democratic machine. The withdrawal of the S. L. P. delegate broke up the attempts at "unity" and the aspirant for the Democratic nomination was not even mentioned in the convention.

(To be continued.)

WHAT IS SCHAPIROGRAPH?

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES.

In 1892.....	2,060
In 1896.....	21,157
In 1900.....	36,564
In 1902.....	34,191
In 1902.....	53,617

AN ESSAY ON REASONING.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article entitled "Brewers and Party Politics," from the Cleveland, O., Bakers' Journal of last February 7. The article is constructed upon what is technically known as the "Pure and Simple" basis. Its calm reasoning, its fairness of presentation, and its, up to a certain point, relentlessly correct logic are refreshing. Possibly, the article would be logical up to the end of the subject. But unfortunately it breaks off just where it began to be interesting.

The Bakers' Journal's line of argument is:

"Indorsement of a political party by a Trades Union means party politics within it."

Correct! The next link in the argument is:

"Party politics carried on by a Trades Union means that each and every member must vote the full ticket of the indorsed party."

Correct, again. The next link in the argument is:

"Each one not doing this is a derelict, may justly be called a scab, and expelled from the organization."

Indeed, a bull's-eye of correct reasoning! Then follows the climax of the Bakers' Journal's unfinished logic. It concludes, reasoning along this line, that every "clean-out" in such an indorsed party would have to effect a corresponding "clean-out" of "political scabs" in the Union. At this point, however, the "Bakers' Journal" drops argument, and simply strikes a pro-Pure and Simple attitude.

Next in importance to convincing, the thing for opponents to do is to understand each other. The "Bakers' Journal" evidently understands exactly the rationale of the Trades Union policy of the Socialist Labor Party. The purpose of this article is an endeavor to induce the "Bakers' Journal" to disclose the rationale of its own Trades Union policy by taking up the thread of its argument, where it broke off, and continue the same to the rounding point.

The "Bakers' Journal" recognizes that every "clean-out" in a political party is bound to be followed by a corresponding "clean-out" in an indorsing Trades Union. Hence its objection to party politics in Unions. What are the conclusions to be drawn from the objection? In other words, what is its rationale?

On the subject of politics the human race divides along two lines:

- 1st—Politics are VITAL;
- 2d—Politics are TRASH.

Does Pure and Simple Unionism fall in with the view that "politics are trash"? If so, one of two things must follow:

Either the Pure and Simple Union holds that poverty may be alleviated, but can not be abolished, and that, as things are they have always been, and will substantially continue to be, until the millennium arrives,—in which case, by what right does such a Union claim standing in the Labor Movement? Why not join the Salvation Army?

Or the Pure and Simple Union holds the Socialist view regarding Capital and Labor, the irrepressibility of the conflict between the two, and the mission of the Working Class to abolish Capitalism,—in which case, why does not the Union drill itself for "physical action," and, like the bona fide Anarchist, frankly preach that doctrine? Is Capitalism to be knocked down by "sheep treatment"?

Does, on the contrary, Pure and Simple Unionism fall in with the view that "politics are vital"? If so, then this other must follow inevitably, to-wit: The Pure and Simple Union must dominate the political manifestation of Labor to it alone are "clean-outs" allowable. In other words, the solution of the Labor movement is to strangle itself: People do not join unions but to get or keep jobs; Capitalism, by reducing ever more the relative number of the hands needed and thereby increasing the relative supply in the Labor Market, renders permanent membership in the Unions an impossibility to the vast majority of the workers; the overwhelming majority of the workingman voters being found in the "clean-outs" as "scabs" or otherwise, the Union-dominated political party of Labor is scuttled before started. To be still conciser: Pure and Simple Unionism is a "Labor Jollier" to Labor's undoing.

We do not mean to speak or reason for the "Bakers' Journal." Neither shall we decide for it which of these several alternatives is the rationale it stands on. But one of them is its pedestal. All the same, whichever it be, dead opposite stands the pedestal on which is reared the S. L. P. views of what a Union should be.

"ONE PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION."

The capitalist interests of the country are pulling themselves together to make a head against Socialism. They realize that phrases will not do; they realize that declamation will not do. At last it has percolated through their wool that phrases and declamation will stand in this instance as little as Mrs. Partington's now celebrated mop steamed against the Atlantic ocean. They need, this they are now sure of, something stronger, more practical. Their papers, accordingly are now teeming with practical suggestions to "combat the evil." One of these articles contains "one practical illustration" that is worth all the others in that it betrays the trend of capitalist strategic thought in this conflict.

The "practical illustration" in question consists mainly in figures. It runs this way:

"There are in the country 80,000,000 people. The value of the total products of the nation is \$18,000,000,000. This is \$225 for each man, woman and child in the country. For a family of four this means an income of \$900 a year."

After this argument, presented in figures, the following figures, presented in argument, follow:

"So that every head of a household who is receiving this salary, and there are thousands of them, is getting his share if there were an equal distribution according to population of all the products of the country."

It must be admitted that, although in this second passage the figures are mainly dissolved in the argument, they are none the less prominently forceful than in the first passage, where the argument is mainly dissolved in figures. Indeed, the two passages are so strictly statistical that they amount to a mathematical demonstration. The demonstration runs this wise:

"There are 80,000,000 people in the country:

"The value of the nation's products is \$18,000,000,000:

"Distributed equally among heads of households of four members—each—householder, wife and two children—that would give each head of a household \$900 a year:

"Thousands" [that's to say, several times 1,000, but not more than 1,999 and a fraction times 1,000, because otherwise it would be "millions"; the word "thousands" is cautiously and statistically chosen.] of householders get their share:

"There are 15,000,000 voters in the land:

"Deducting the 'thousands' up to the extreme limit of 1,999,999, THERE REMAIN 13,000,001 VOTERS.

Can any illustration compete with this in practicalness? Impossible! But to whom is the illustration addressed? To the 13,000,001 heads of households who are getting below their share, away, away below their share? Why, of course not. If it were, then the illustration would not call his illustration "practical," as he does himself: he would then call it a "demagogic vaporing." The illustration is addressed to the "thousands." It is meant to hold the noses of these "thousands" who are getting their share—those who are getting their share many hundreds of times more being included—down to certain hard facts. It means to tell them that they must stop "fooling." It means to "illustrate" to them what they are "up against." It means to tell them as loud as facts and figures can: "Disfranchise that 13,000,001 herd! Entrench yourselves behind physical fortresses against

an even many times larger horde than that, which, as a dry sponge absorbs water, is thirstily absorbing 'demagogic vapors'!"

"Facts and figures" can do no more. They have reached high-water mark of perfection. The "illustration" is eminently "practical."

THE IRREPRESSIBLE ARMORY MEASURE.

"Several members of Union 11, New Haven," is the signature attached to a letter that appears in the Bakers' Journal of the 7th instant, and that, aiming at excoriating the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democracy, from the serious charges made against it, contains this passage:

"In regard to Comrade Carey voting for an Armory measure, he, Carey, was a member of the Socialist Labor Party at the time of the act. . . . It is a notable fact that the S. L. P. had no fault to find until after he had broken away from their party."

James T. Carey was elected a Councilman in Haverhill, Mass., on December 8, 1897. He was the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party, of which he then was a member. As such Mr. Carey was compelled to and did sign his resignation, dated blank, of the office for which he was nominated, and the resignation was placed in the hands of Section Haverhill, S. L. P., as custodian for the Party.

On Wednesday evening, February 17, 1898 (a little after two months after his election), Mr. Carey succeeded in causing his section to secede from the S. L. P. This was the culmination of an intrigue he had long been conducting.

On March 7, 1898, the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., correctly scenting premonitions of treason to the Working Class by such an action on the part of a Party member just elected to public office, and being, as the executive body of the Party, in constructive possession of Mr. Carey's resignation of his office, as the constitution required, wrote to Mr. Carey demanding his resignation. In that letter the following passage occurs:

"In view of the violation of the pledge contained in that document [the resignation, which pledges a candidate "in case of his election to stand squarely on the Party's platform and to advocate its principles"], and in view of the fact that the office you now hold is Party property, and that the Party will be held responsible for the improprieties that your conduct makes certain you will incur, we hereby summon you to resign from the office of Councilman, which you now hold, and thus surrender to the Party you have betrayed the trust conferred upon you."

The letter was sent by registered mail, was received by Mr. Carey and was returned by him in another envelope. He kept his office.

On Thursday, June 16, 1898 (nearly four months after his secession from the Party, and over three months after the S. L. P., by the letter quoted above, had prophetically cleaned its skirts of the man) Mr. Carey voted for the Armory Measure, a \$15,000 appropriation.

That much for the exculpation of the "Several Members of Union 11, New Haven." But that's not all. If it were all, it would not be worth mentioning. The facts are all thoroughly known. But there's more to the point.

In its issue of the 9th instant, the New Yorker Volkszeitung, a German organ of Mr. Carey's party, answering a Utica, N. Y., correspondent on this same irrepressible Armory matter, after insinuating the same lie that the "Several Members of Union 11, New Haven" indulged in, proceeds this wise:

"Moreover, the matter of the militia being an organization hostile to the workingmen, did not then occupy the stage."

So, then, the invasion of Brooklyn by the militia to break the trolley-men's strike in 1895; the invasion of Buffalo by the militia to break the switchmen's strike in 1892; the invasion of Homestead by the militia to break the iron and steelworkers' strike that same year; the invasion of Chicago by the Illinois militia, tying with the Federal military to break the railroad strike in 1894; the innumerable outrages committed against workmen on strike by the militias of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, California, New Jersey, in fact by the militia of every industrial State;—all these horrors, which happened before Mr. Carey's Armory record in 1898, "did not occupy the stage"!!!

What does all this music mean? This attempted palliation of militia outrages? This pick-pocket's attempt to foist into an innocent man's pocket the stolen

goods that he is caught with?

Wrongful acts, implying no moral turpitude, can ever be cleared off: they are subject to open confession and contrition. Otherwise with acts that imply moral turpitude: the moral turpitude of the act cannot be got rid of. Moral turpitude is so wholly a part of the committer and his kin that it breeds further turpitude. A fresh turpitudinous act is inevitably ever resorted to in the endeavor to conceal or escape the effects of the first,—and therein lies a beneficent dispensation of Providence: rottenness scourges itself.

The vote of James T. Carey, the Social Democrat, for a \$15,000 appropriation to improve the Armory in industrial Haverhill was a long premeditated act of foul corruption and of unfathomable treason to the Working Class. How foul the corruption, how unfathomable the treason may be gathered from the double circumstance that the deed will not down, and that it ever drives its supporters into the swirl of additional infamy that the Volkszeitung and the "Several Members of Union 11, New Haven" are found to be floundering in.

IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

The pernicious effects of the private ownership of machinery and the fallacious teachings of pure and simple trades-unionism are now to be witnessed in the gas belt of Indiana.

In this territory, there are located many of the plants of the American Window Glass Company (the window glass trust). These plants have been ordered shut down, owing to the fact that the trust has decided to equip them with its newly invented glass-blowing machine. This shut down has caused intense feeling among the glass blowers at present employed in the plants. They fear that the machines will supplant them entirely and that the trust will be independent of them in the future.

It is not easy to contemplate the loss of one's occupation. Such an event means the loss of years of training and experience needed to acquire skill. It means the loss of the means whereby the worker and his family live. In these days of labor markets overcrowded with the young and vigorous, it is difficult for a man past thirty, used up by exhausting and intense labor, to enter another trade and secure the necessities of life.

So, coupled with this fear there has gone a feeling of resentment against the introduction of the newly invented machine. This resentment is said to have found expression in an attempt to burn the plant at Hartford City. While this report is to be taken with a grain of salt, until verified, it is, under the circumstances, likely to be true. Not only are the glass blowers fearful of losing their means of livelihood, but they are also the victims of the false teachings of the labor fakirs who run pure and simple unionism. This has aggravated their position. For a long time they have been taught that the interests of the trust and themselves were identical. They were made shareholders of the corporation. Their leader, Simon Burns, was made their representative on the board of directors. Now, all at once, they find the delusion to be what it is. They find that this identity of interests is a myth. They are no longer to be regarded even as employees of the company. They are to be thrown out on the street, their skill rendered useless, with the conditions of the modern labor market against them. The existence of themselves and families is thereby jeopardized. Rendered desperate by their future prospects, kept ignorant of their true economic status, they strike blindly.

Were they living under Socialism, the invention would be a means of lightening their toil. At present it only serves to increase the hoards of their masters—the capitalist owners of the trust. Had they been tutored in the school of the class struggle—in that of new trades unionism—they would have realized that invention menaced their livelihood as long as capitalism prevails.

The lesson is plain. Down capitalism by means of the S. L. P. ballot. Instruct the workers by organizing them in the S. T. & L. A.!

THE "CLIMBACKS" REACHED.

There are those who insist in believing that the Socialist or Labor Movement is one long-drawn struggle, one long-drawn tragedy. Even those who recognize that victory awaits the struggler at the other end of the line, do not always, or all of them imagine how much fun there is connected with and woven in the struggle. Probably that's one of the reasons more people, otherwise desirable, do not take hold. Man naturally is not

of the school of the Weeping Philosopher. Nevertheless, the fact is that, strange as it may seem, the Socialist Movement brims over with fun. Here are a couple of instances: in reality the two constitute one.

To fame, if not yet to fortune, known there is a certain brace of gentlemen in the Socialist Movement. The present name of one of the brace is Henry Slobodin; the other's name is Cameron King, jr. Dame Nature, who, though lavish in color, is, as all true artists, rigid in symmetry, located the one near the Golden Gate on the Pacific, the other near Sandy Hook on the Atlantic. As the light-house attracts kites, the splendor of the Socialist beacon, held aloft by the Socialist Labor Party, attracted both; from the opposite quarters of the country they joined. What they did not and do not yet know of Socialism would fill exactly the measure of classic Socialist literature. This notwithstanding, or, perhaps, by the very reason thereof, they set themselves up as "authorities." The S. L. P. did not share their views about themselves; whereupon, in chorus, the two denounced the Party as "un-democratic;" and they joined hands as well as voice across the continent in a new Socialist party, the corner-stone of which was to be "democracy,"—and the fun started. Last week it reached the point commonly styled "climax," but more pictorially spelled by Artemus Ward as "climbacks."

The start of the fun was about three years ago. During this period the Socialist Movement was treated to one continuous opera bouffe on "democracy." King, jr., held the Golden Gate end of the show; Slobodin the Sandy Hook end; and, between the two, the anti-Socialist Labor Party "democracy" was on exhibition for fair. Each manifestation, as they succeeded each other in rapid succession, seemed to reach top-notch. But not yet. The procession of clownish pretentiousness ever had something better, more laughable, in store. But top-notch was finally reached. Last week, almost on the same day and hour, and addressing themselves to the innocents, on whose vote they boasted, but who begin to see through the fraud and are becoming uncomfortably restive under the anti-S. L. P. "democracy," "democratic" King, jr., hurled at them the epithet "Yearling upstarts!"; and "democratic" Slobodin, as he now calls himself, admonished them that their part in the "democracy" was to "sit at our feet,"—in other words: "Cough up and shut up!"

The "climbacks" is reached.

The pews cabled from London that William Crooks, "a labor man somewhat of the John Burns type," has been elected to succeed Sir Charles Beresford, as member of Parliament, naturally raises the question: what is "a labor man somewhat of the John Burns type?" "A labor man somewhat of the John Burns type," is a traitor to the working class in the interest of the capitalist class. In 1893, when the miners were shot by troops, John Burns, then, as well as now, a labor leader in the British Parliament, by the grace of the capitalist Liberal party, upheld the Liberal Home Secretary Asquith, when the latter took upon himself the responsibility of the act. Crooks owes his election to the patronage of Lord Rosebery, the English representative of the Rothschilds, and other powerful liberals. These facts will explain why his triumph over his Conservative opponent has not thrown the capitalist world into a paroxysm, as it would have done had Crooks been a true representative of labor, and not "a labor man somewhat of the John Burns type."

A Bronx motorman was electrocuted by a live wire on the platform of the car he was running. A Reading Railroad engineer was overcome by gas while running through the North Mahanoy tunnel. A number of longshoremen were compelled to run the risks of infection in the holds of the Karamania, on which six persons died from a disease believed to be cholera. It is now in order for the New York Sun to take these cases as a text and prove how easily the workers appropriate their pay, while the poor capitalists are killing themselves with over-exertion. This would be in keeping with the policy of the Sun, which, despite such facts as those quoted, endeavors to establish the point that the workers of this country are rolling in ease and luxury, owing to their "unparalleled prosperity."

Three clergymen have been chosen to act as arbitrators to settle the labor controversy between the packers and engineers at the Chicago stockyards. The theory that the gentlemen of the cloth are non-capitalistic and therefore impartial, has received a black eye in this city through the frequent unbeneficial awards made by that foremost of clerical arbitrators, Bishop Potter, the friend of J. Pierpont Morgan.

NO SCAPE-GOATING!

"The blood of Paul Mendelssohn is not upon the head of his assassins only. The murder in Waterbury is but one of the fruits of the systematic codding of lawlessness that began with the befriending of John Mitchell and his union in Pennsylvania throughout a series of murderous crimes that has no parallel."—New York Sun.

Did the Waterbury tragedy and the alleged lawlessness in Pennsylvania "begin," are they to be traced to the "befriending of John Mitchell and his union"?—Not unless the source of the Mississippi is to be placed at Baton Rouge.

Some three years ago a conflict arose between the Sun and the typographical union. The Sun published its statement. It is estopped from going back upon that. According thereto the conflict was not between it and its employees; it was not a conflict over wages. According thereto the conflict was with the leaders of the union, who, in the hire of the Mergenthaler Linotype machine company, fought the Sun for introducing a rival and competing machine. The conflict raged violently: the strike turned into a boycott. The Sun secured injunctions against these leaders, and in its affidavits called them "bandits," "criminals," "outlaws," etc. Finally on March 10, 1902, peace was restored. How peace was restored between the Sun, on the one hand, and the "bandits," "criminals," and "outlaws," on the other, the below passage from the Tammany Times of April 26, reproduced among the editorial paragraphs of Printers Ink of May 7, will give an idea:

"We understand that the 'pool' formed to buy the interests of Paul Dana in the New York Sun raised one million dollars to complete the transaction. Of this \$700,000 was to be paid to Paul Dana and the remaining \$300,000 was to go to the Typographical Union for the purpose of bringing about the settlement of the Sun strike. The payment of that \$300,000 was undoubtedly a legitimate business transaction, since the Union refused to settle unless allowed a liberal amount for the expenses of carrying on the war. But it would be interesting to know how much of the \$300,000 ultimately found its way into the treasury of the Typographical Union in general and Big Six in particular, and how much stuck to the fingers of the middlemen in the form of commissions."

In other words:

As is well known, the only point finally at issue between the Sun and the strike and boycott manipulators was, the status of these same manipulators. There was, indeed, no question of wages; the question was whether the labor skates, who run the union, should preserve their powers, or allow their wings to be clipped. These wrapped themselves in the mantle of Labor, like the Plebs Leaders of old Rome, and fought, that is to say, heroically sacrificed the rank and file,—taxed them heavily (we think as high as \$1 a week), and with the large funds thus collected lived in clover themselves, as Secret and Agitation Committeemen with "no questions asked," and waged a war of boycott against the Sun,—and the Sun caved in; befriended them to the extent of \$300,000!—And this happened before John Mitchell began to be befriended!

St. Louis may not be the head springs of the Mississippi; but surely it is ahead of Baton Rouge. And in truth, not even the Sun is the starting point of the "codding of lawlessness," or the "befriending of criminals." Why did the Sun cave in, "coddle" and "befriend"? Did it wish to? It was forced. By whom, or what? It was forced by the loss of advertising patronage. Again, in other words:

The advertisers, capitalist concerns, like the Sun, were, some of them, intimidated by the boycotters: they feared they would lose customers, they feared loss of pence if they advertised in the Sun; others, knowing better, seized upon the boycott as a welcome pretext to escape the blackmail that is usually implied in the advertisements of capitalist papers. Enough has been here said to prove that the "codding of lawlessness" and the "befriending" of "criminals, outlaws and bandits" did not start with the capitalist concerns that "coddled" and "befriended" Mitchell. Enough has been said to show that the whole Capitalist Class is the fountain head of the evil,—now one set, then another, but in the long run the whole pack of mutually rending capitalist swine, to whom, alternately against one another, the labor skate is of use, flesh of whose labor-fleeing flesh, bone of whose labor-fleeing bone he is.

By all means, let not the blood of Paul Mendelssohn lie on the head of his physical assassins only. Let it also and especially lie where it morally belongs, on the head of the principal of the deed, the Capitalist Class, without whose "coddling" and "befriending" the labor skate could not exist a day; the Capitalist Class, of whom the Mitchells and the Waterbury assassins are but the agents,—agents, who, the Capitalist Class being removed, could

do no more than Caesar's arm, When Caesar's head is off.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I have a great scheme in mind.

Uncle Sam (with a twinkle in his eye)—One of your usual great schemes?

B. J.—Will you not admit that the Socialist Commonwealth cannot be established for quite a while?

U. S.—I'll admit that.

B. J.—Will you not admit that, in the meantime, it were wise to mitigate suffering?

U. S.—Admitted.

B. J.—Admitting all this, you will be in sympathy with my scheme. It is to set up a co-operative store, in which the workmen affiliated with it can get goods cheap. What say you?

U. S.—Chestnut!

B. J.—Chestnut?

U. S.—Yes; probably not to you; but chestnut, all the same.

B. J.—Isn't it a good thing?

U. S.—If it were it would not be chestnut. But it is a bad thing in that it is of no effect; and, worse than that, in that it plays into the hands of false bourgeois economics; and, still worse, in that, as a rule, there is a petty schemer at the bottom of it, who plans to be the sure, if not the whole, sole beneficiary of the alleged good for all. There is ample experience on this subject in this country.

B. J.—You surprise me! What proofs have you got?

U. S.—See here: Sound or Socialism prove that under the capitalist system the share of the wealth the labor receives depends upon the supply of and the demand for labor. This is a result of the private ownership of the machine. If labor receives one loaf's worth of wealth it is not because of the cheapness of the loaf, or because of any other reason; but because the value of the loaf represents the value of labor under supply and demand.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Now then, this principle implies the other—that the cheapness of things does not determine the amount of wealth labor receives. The cheaper the loaf the lower will be the wage. In other words, the labor question is question of production, not consumption. Your co-operative store takes up the question from the consumer's stand point.

B. J.—But are not working men consumers?

U. S.—Surely; but their poverty starts with them as producers, and not as consumers. Seeing that their poverty arises from being a merchandise, the price of which is determined by the law of supply and demand, it is senseless to start relief at the consumer's end. Relief must be started at the producer's end. Enable them to keep all that the produce and their consumption will take care of itself. On the other hand, mal goods as cheap as you like, and consumption will not be improved so long as the working class is held in wage slavery.

B. J.—Well, that may be; but what way would my co-operative store play into the hands of false economics?

U. S.—In this way: The middle class particularly is howling about prices. May justly do so. If prices are low will have so much more money. Wages are one loaf of bread, and the price of the loaf goes down 50 per cent, the working class won't be in pocket the 50 per cent saved, because its own value will thereby have been reduced, and, accordingly, its wages will fall proportionately. But if the price of the loaf goes down by 50 per cent, the middle class and the capitalist generally will so much in pocket, because their share of wealth is not determined like that of the workman. It is for this reason that the middle-class folks are always after cheapness; and it is a cry so delusive that it usually takes in the workers, and thereby draws their attention away from where the shoe pinches. THEM and causes them to fight the economic battles of their exploiters. To talk "co-operative store" is to talk "cheapness;" to talk "cheapness" is to give up the law of wages or to talk it; to do that is to play into the hands of the enemy.

B. J.—And you say this sort of thing has been tried before?

U. S.—Yes. Often, after disastrous strikes, the broken-down skates of labor leaders have set up these "co-operative" affairs. We have seen "co-operative" mines, "co-operative" laundries, "co-operative" shirt, cigarette and other factories, and all have gone to smash; the schemer back at the bottom of them he alone profiting, while the trapped innocents remained plucked. Wash your hands of your "great scheme. It is great only in its stupidity and crookedness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in this column under an assumed name will do so, and their communications, bearing their own signatures and addresses, will be returned to them.]

The Intelligence of the Middle Class.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last month I was asked by Curtis Blaisdell, superintendent of the cemetery of the town of Rollinsford, N. H., how United States senators were elected. One word leads to another, as a rule. In his talk he proved that he did not know there are two branches of congress. I told him the senate of the United States was composed of two senators elected by the legislature of each State, each senator having one vote. And Blaisdell is worth \$10,000.

Other men I have worked for have also shown their ignorance when talking. One, C. Plumer, wanted to know when the S. L. P. put up a candidate for President in this country. He claimed he never heard of it till lately. I informed him that the S. L. P. first put up a presidential candidate in 1892, Simon Wing heading the ticket and C. H. Matchett as Vice-President, polling 21,164 votes; and that the very first S. L. P. State ticket in the field was in New York in 1888, where 2,068 votes were polled.

According to the almanacs I see that in the New Hampshire State election for governor, Michael O'Neal, Social Democrat, received 1,057 votes. According to one of their "shining lights," B. T. Whitehouse, they expected to get no less than two thousand. He told me so himself. It appears that the leaflet "S. L. P. versus S. D. P." did them some damage.

The almanacs also give Joseph F. Maloney, S. L. P. candidate for President in 1900, 39,739 votes. The People only gives credit for 34,191. The S. L. P. did well at the last election. I did not expect it would poll 40,000.

We hope to have a section here in the near future.

Frank D. Tebbets.
Rollinsford, N. H., March 3.

Two Cross-Lights Atwart the Pennsylvania So-Called "Socialist Party".

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I admit that the Kangleits are buried and that there is no need of piling any more real estate on them. But for all that the fact I here wish to mention is of interest because it throws a light upon internal conditions in the camp of the alleged "Socialist" party of this Keystone State.

At the convention, or conference, or whatever we may call it of the Kangleits or "Only Logical Centrists," held here in Philadelphia on last February 22, a man named Bendel was introduced to the gathering. He stated that he had been elected by the German branch of the "Socialist" party, and then read a resolution in German, declaring the Pennsylvania "Socialist" party State committee to be trying to break up the German organizations by means of ward clubs, etc. The reason for this, he said, was because the Germans were the backbone of the movement, and had maintained their separate organization for just such times as these.

The Marshal of the Farce at the convention was thereupon appointed by the chair to write a set of resolutions in reply to that of the German Kangle, which he did. The resolution, when read, declared that German Kangle were the best kind of Kangle; that little Kangle were nearer related to them than they are to the big Kangle; and they, the little Kangle, could die waltzing with them.

Joseph P. Campbell.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 9.

[In connection with the above the below becomes of interest. It is a passage from several long type-written letters, dated February 27 and March 30, sent to this office and signed F. Fairman, 108 Barnett street, Allegheny City, Pa. Mr. Fairman describes himself as having originally joined the "Eberle Clique," but having found them out, and pulled out again. His letters consist extensively of stenographic reports taken down by him of the reports made in Pittsburgh by Eberle, Goff and other "logical centrists" of the "convention" above referred to by Comrade Campbell. The bulk of these Fairman letters contain much interesting matter on the conduct of the clique which he justly refers to as that "Twentieth Century Bunch," as being all smashed up. All that, however, is merely cumulative. Light has amply broken before. The following passage, however, fits in interestingly with the information above given by Comrade Campbell of Philadelphia. This is the passage.]

"Eberle also stated that their hope for the future lay in 'accessions of the dissatisfied and disgruntled from both the S. P. and the S. L. P.' And he proceeded to explain how the S. P. discontented were. He said: 'The Editor of the Philadelphia Tageblatt expressed on the floor of the convention the feeling, which he stated his fellow Germans shared, that they had been 'deceived by their (S. P.) State committee; that they did not know of the invitation extended to the S. P.; and that the German members comprised four-fifths of the membership of the S. P. in Pennsylvania and paid four-fifths of the dues.' The Editor of the Tageblatt asked the convention's instructions as to whether they should shelve out the S. P. State committee, and it was decided to do so.' Eberle also stated that Caldwell, a member of the S. P. State committee, had taken the lead at the convention and denounced the fellow committeemen on the S. P."

Press Committee,
Section Troy, N. Y.

Northport, Wash., Dec. 31, 1902.
L. A. Boland.

Troy, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Comrade—I read your letter entitled, "Troy's Rotten Social Democracy," and must confess that it did not give me pleasurable sensations. Some of the first Socialist literature I ever read was written by De Leon. I have read The People for some time. I read your letter in The People.

Whilst I am perusing The People, I frequently get to feeling quite badly to think that we Socialists can't get along without expending all of our force fighting each other. The question often rises in my mind as to the distinction or difference between the Socialist Labor

Why Does Not Ex-Lieutenant Governor Coates Demand Proof of Corruption, Instead of Evading Charges.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—As enclosed clipping from the Butte Miner will show, we have been treated to a tornado of sentimental Socialism of the school of Debs, ex-Lieutenant Governor Coates of Colorado, championing "the cause."

But for the absence of the big drum and trombone one might easily have imagined himself at a meeting of the Salvation Army, as the songs and collection were very much in evidence.

This collection is the coarsest kind of a blind, as it is an open secret here that the campaign funds are assured by several of the large capitalistic concerns here.

Coates, the speaker of the evening, went over the ground so often covered by Grady and others, that we failed to see any new light thrown upon the subject that he was to explain. We sprang Comrade Brimble's letter of February 5 on Coates, asking for an explanation, but were told that all prominent men have to expect such attacks, and that the speaker had been offered emoluments to stay within the Democratic fold—but there was no denial.

Further reports of the progress of the "Socialist" party's city campaign in Butte, will follow.

Fraternally yours,
P. J. Dwyer.
Butte, Mont., March 5, 1903.

(Enclosure.)

THE SPOUTINGS OF AN ANARCHIST.

A cheap specimen of Colorado's political undertow—a Socialist named Coates—delivered a rambling, incoherent, anarchistic address at the Auditorium in this city last night, in which he advocated the seizing of Senator Clark's mines by the populace, and indulged in all the abuse of the Miner which his vicious tongue could shape into words.

As Coates did not for a moment lapse into intelligent argument at any point in his so-called address, no argument is required to meet the statements made.

Probably the most interesting and suggestive phase of the meeting was when P. J. Dwyer, a prominent Socialist of this city, who was in the audience, sent up a note to the speaker asking for an explanation of his contents.

As might have been expected, Coates made no explanation. The note in question had reference to the following communication which appeared in The Weekly People of New York, Saturday, February 21, 1903.

The Weekly People is the leading organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the east. The article referred to reads as follows, under the caption: "Why Does Not Coates Demand Proof of the Charge of Corruption?"

To The Daily and Weekly People.—A few days ago the editor of the Pueblo Courier, F. A. Richardson, was in Florence, and in the course of a conversation I asked him if he had not stated that D. C. Coates and Otto Thum, editors and owners of the Colorado Chronicle, the leading "Socialist" organ of the State, had received \$2500 in payment for a special edition of their paper from the Republican State Central Committee, during the fall campaign of 1902? "Yes," replied Richardson, emphatically, "I did say it; and, what is more, I am ready to prove it. If you have followed the case as it developed, you will have noticed that Coates and Thum have never challenged proof." How about this as a specimen of tolerance? It fairly takes rank with the Eichman case, and that of Cameron King and colleague in California.

Fraternally,
H. J. Brimble.
Florence, Colo., February 5.

It is quite natural and proper that the man referred to in the foregoing arraignment should come to Butte to address an outfit whose campaign fund last fall was contributed by prominent Republicans, including the Inter Mountain Publishing Company, and others having a like interest in trying to split the Democratic vote.

The Miner has exposed these dishonest political grafts, hence it becomes the target for rattle-brained spouters of the Coates type.

It is only necessary to add, in this connection, that the Anarchist who advocated the illegal seizure of Senator Clark's mines, was introduced and recommended to the Butte public by Leamy, principal of the Butte High School.—The Butte Miner, Wednesday, March 4, 1903.

A Self-Explanatory Correspondence.

Troy, New York, March 12, 1903.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The following correspondence explains itself. As we have waited sufficient time for an answer to our last letter, may consider the matter closed.

Press Committee,
Section Troy, N. Y.

Northport, Wash., Dec. 31, 1902.
L. A. Boland.

Dear Sir and Comrade—I read your letter entitled, "Troy's Rotten Social Democracy," and must confess that it did not give me pleasurable sensations. Some of the first Socialist literature I ever read was written by De Leon. I have read The People for some time. I read your letter in The People.

Whilst I am perusing The People, I frequently get to feeling quite badly to think that we Socialists can't get along without expending all of our force fighting each other. The question often rises in my mind as to the distinction or difference between the Socialist Labor

Party and the Socialist party. Indeed, I have tried to learn the difference, but have been unable to learn a satisfactory exposition of the two parties. I can't understand why Socialists should be continuously fighting each other. It seems to me that a better practice would be to fight the battle as best we know how, and keep from wrangling.

What good does it do you or The People to keep up a warfare on brother Socialists? What good does it do you to call part of your Socialist comrades Kangaroos?

What a great work The People would do if it would work as hard at demolishing the enemy as it does at demolishing Socialists!

I do not know the difference between the two branches of the Socialist parties. I have written De Leon, but could get no reply; I have written The People, but could not get anything from it either. I now write to you and hope you will not cast this letter aside without giving it attention.

J. C. Harkness.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1903.

Mr. J. C. Harkness,
Northport, Wash.

Sir:—Your letter to Comrade Boland has been referred to the press committee for answer, as the comrade is, at present, too busy to be able to do it justice.

That the letter the comrade wrote to The People did not please you is not at all surprising, if you are connected with the so-called Socialist party in your State, known as the Social Democracy in New York, and which has a different name in every different locality, as well as different principles and tactics.

The Socialist Labor Party member could fill every column of our party press of accounts of the traitorous class conduct of the members of the Social Democracy if they so wished; but, as a general rule, the conduct of leading lights of that mis-carriage organization, in respect to the working class, is so monotonous and stupid in betraying the workers, that, as in your case, it seems almost hopeless for us to educate to that point that you will be able as a workingman, to know when you are betrayed. We will content ourselves by citing one case, that of John Foley, in this city, and then ask you how you can expect men to fight alongside of such a scabby crew.

John Foley has been a notorious ward heeler of both the Democratic and Republican parties, his membership in them depending a good deal on the graft he got from them. He became a member of the Social Democracy for the sole purpose of being nominated for office by that party, and was proposed by a member of that party who has lived in the same house with Foley for years and knew of his past actions. This man also knew that Foley's motive for joining and becoming a candidate of that party was that it would entitle him to the privileges of the polling place on election day as a candidate of an official party.

Foley was nominated by the Social Democracy for president of the common council, and all through the campaign advocated the election of the candidate of the regular Democracy, and advised everybody not to throw their vote on any third party, but have it count by voting for the Democratic party.

Foley's plan to be at the polling place on election day was spoiled by a new trick in politics played upon him by the people opposing the Democratic party who were in power and controlled the police force. They, early election day, kidnapped Foley and confined him in the cellar of the station house until the following day, when he was released. Now it is understood he is looking for a job from the reform people who he so strongly fought on that exciting election day.

Did the local "Social Debauchery" protest against the action of the local authorities in arresting one of their official candidates? Not a protest, for the very reason that most of them were supporting the successful capitalistic party; one of the principal leaders of that party named Kennedy acting as secretary to the convention that nominated the successful candidate for mayor. He was afterwards rewarded for his treachery by a \$3 a day job under the present administration and is looked-up to by all the members of the local Social Democracy as the beau ideal of a Socialist.

These are the people you expect us to harmonize with. We hereby notify you we are not looking for the number of votes that can be polled for the cause, but for the number of men, not monkeys, who can be enrolled under the banner of Socialism so that when the time comes ripe for a change in the present system, it will be done with a neatness and dispatch that will amaze the "something now" gang.

Herewith you will find enclosed two copies of paper. If you wish to reply, address
Press Committee,
351 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Northport, Wash., January 27.

Press Committee Socialist Labor Party: Gentlemen and Comrades—Yours of January 20th came to hand yesterday and found me too unwell to give it attention at that time. I have read your answer to my question: "What is the distinctive difference between the so-called Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party?"

I acknowledge that I am but a hard working man, and but ill equipped with the powers which education gives, but permit me to say—and say it I hope in a manner that will not irritate or lead you into a heated condition of

mind. I have asked the same question of the leaders of the so-called Socialist, or Social Democratic party, and I must say that your answer, like theirs, does not contain one sentence, line, word or syllable that any ordinary mind like my own could possibly construe into a hint at an answer to my question. I am just as much in the dark as before. I have shown your answer and my question to various parties, Republicans, Pops and Socialists, and the universal expression is something like the following: It is no answer, it gives no light. It does not seem to try to answer, but to evade. Why is it our leaders will not give us clear cut and plain definitions? Oh, why is it!

Your answer simply did not refer to my question, in my humble opinion, and why you can't give us the plain, simple statement of the difference instead of going off to give us isolated cases of treachery in the camp of the Socialist or Socialist Democratic party. Why the exponents of the latter party do as well as your answer, or more properly speaking, I should say as badly, for they simply rush off into reeling off sentence after sentence of the alleged misdoings of De Leon. Now, to a sensible man, the idea, or rather knowledge, that John Foley is a traitor to the Socialist party, or that De Leon is a disgrace to the Socialist Labor Party, does not give us any adequate idea of the difference of the two parties; on the other hand, if we take both answers and boil them down, they show no difference at all. Both are doing what is in their power to tear the other down and disgust and disrupt the followers of the Marxian teachings.

I don't care if there are a hundred John Foleys who are false to the Socialist party. I don't care if there are hundreds of trouble breeders of the De Leon stripe (as painted by some of the Socialist teachers) so far as my question goes it makes no difference. I stand on my own convictions, a belief in the teachings of Socialism, as found dropping from the mouth and pen of our great teachers, no matter which particular wing of the Socialist party they belong to.

I believe that all the people collectively should own all the means of production, distribution and communication in the name of Uncle Sam. That no one should live or be supported by means of interest, rent or profit. That the message of Socialism is to and should be most particularly directed to the labor producer of the land. That our laborer should be taught these fundamental things, together with the fact that there is a class struggle and they should be made class conscious thereof.

I have been a reader of The People for some considerable time, but I must confess that its answer, like your own, is not at all to the point and very disappointing. Why the merest tyro in learning, or in the teachings of Socialism, would say that neither their answer in The Daily People or your answer in a private letter to me comes within a hundred thousand miles of satisfying a hungry soul starving and thirsting for knowledge.

I wish that you dared publish this in your paper and would do so. It might lead to some one giving us an answer that would explain the real situation and lead to a lifting of the clouds.

Yours, fraternally,
Mr. J. C. Harkness.

Troy, N. Y., February

Mr. J. F. Harkness:

Dear Sir.—In reply to yours of the 27th inst., we would say that your letter makes clear to us that to "phrase" is to please you. We are sorry that the mental condition that you are in prevents you from considering "deeds and actions" on the part of the membership and officers of the Socialist or S. D. P. and following logically to the end results of such deeds and actions. The Socialist, or S. D. P., permits such "actions and deeds" to go unpunished, and, in some instances, that organization participates in the compromise.

This condition relates to the Socialist party, contrast it with the discipline of the S. L. P., ever watchful and quickly following with expulsion and punishment anything that tends to treachery or compromise. To the individual not knowing the class warfare existing in society that is so bitterly waged and that brings misery and suffering to the working class, some excuse might be offered for not weighing the evil results of the want of discipline on the part of the Socialist party to the interest of the working class in the future. But with you, using the following: "That our laborer should be taught these fundamentals, together with the fact that there is a class struggle and they should be made class conscious thereof," there is no excuse. If you imagine that the "class struggle" is to be removed by the denial of its existence by acts and deeds of individuals or organizations, such as Foley, Kennedy and the S. D. P., you are to be left to your silly notions until stronger facts than we have related bring you to realize the contrary, providing there is anything left of you, if you are a workingman.

Press Committee,
351 River street.

Looks Like Another "Rush to Rochester."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Boston Globe of the 11th inst. prints the following report of another unity in convention of the Kangle held in Harmony Hall, Boston (appropriate place, eh?) which is here reproduced for the readers of The People:

"Charges made—Socialists feel aggrieved

—Say that Martha Moore Avery maligned them—Recent article by her source of trouble—Declares that she said the members were Atheists—Aspersions denied, and she is refused a hearing.

"In Harmony Hall, No. 724 Washington street, last night, the Social Democratic party held its semi-annual meeting. About 200 Social Democrats were present, and the gathering began peacefully enough, but it was not long before Mrs. Martha Moore Avery's name was mentioned and then the trouble broke up in a row.

"Formal charges were preferred against Mrs. Avery. She was accused of having written for a weekly paper an article on the Social Democratic party, setting forth its aims and doctrines, and saying that unfortunately many of the Social Democrats are Atheists.

"This aspersion was indignantly denied by every speaker. The excitement increased every moment, until finally half a dozen were speaking or attempting to speak simultaneously. The chairman was powerless.

"Mrs. Avery herself was present, and she repeatedly tried to speak, but it was of no avail, for she was howled down. David Goldstein attempted to come to the rescue, but the Social Democrats wouldn't have anything of him, either.

"Fifty times during the evening Mrs. Avery was denounced as a traitor to the party, and not once did she have a chance to defend herself.

"After the meeting adjourned in confusion a woman who had been present said to a reporter:

"They wouldn't give Mrs. Avery a chance to defend herself, and I think it's a shame. She and Mr. Goldstein are going to withdraw from the party, and I don't blame them one bit. It was simply awful. They were ungallant, and not at all chivalrous. Why couldn't they let her speak? Oh, I never saw such disgraceful proceedings."

"Whether Mrs. Avery has been read out of the party, or whether she has resigned, could not be learned last night."

It looks, up in this neck of the woods, as though it was time for another "Rush to Rochester."

Michael T. Berry.
Lynn, Mass., March 12.

A "Grand Rally."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last week the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party, advertised a "grand rally" to be held at Hudson Hall, No. 276 Spring street, last Saturday evening. The "grand rally" consisted of fourteen members of the S. D. P. and seven members of the S. L. P., and ended by the proprietor rallying two policemen to put out the S. L. P. men.

The "grand rally" of the police came about this way: Patrick Walsh asked the lecturer this question: "Did James Carey vote for an appropriation to repair the Haverhill armory?" The lecturer, Fieldman, the mentally-awry Anarchist, answered that Carey was a member of the S. L. P. at the time. Fieldman also said that he would do the same thing.

John Walsh, after unsuccessfully attempting to gain the floor, denounced Fieldman's statement as false.

Amid much hubbub, J. Reilly asked this question, "You say, Mr. Lecturer, that the S. L. P. men are scabs. Now, is it not a fact that Davis' shop was an open shop and that the strike inaugurated there was for the purpose of victimizing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance men in it?"

This Fieldman denied, whereupon Reilly also denounced him as a liar. This created increased hubbub. The lecturer and his cohorts made various attempts to prevent the S. L. P. men from being heard; but the S. L. P. men insisted on asking such questions as "How about Tobin and the S. D. P. scabbing it on the Lynn shoe strikers in the interests of the capitalist class?"

This attempt to throttle questioners and the firing of cross questions wrought the "Socialists," alias "Social Democrats," into a high state of excitement. It was then they rallied the proprietor to their assistance, and he in turn rallied the police.

The S. L. P. men left the hall feeling that the meeting had been as advertised: a "grand rally" of the forces of capitalism in favor of its decoy party, the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party, against the S. L. P.

J. W.

New York, March 16.

Havoc of Machines.

Sharon, Pa., March 15.—The American Window Glass Company has posted notices in several of its works in this vicinity that they will shut down for an indefinite period. About 500 men are made idle. When the plants are re-opened it is understood that they will be fully equipped with glass-blowing machines.

The statement that eighteen laborers can do, with the machines, the work of ninety-six skilled blowers, if borne out, will mean a great loss to the blowers, whose wages average \$20 a week, with the installation of glass-blowing machines many men will be made idle, with no trade to support them. Laborers are worth \$10 a week.

Anderson, Ind., March 15.—Nearly 4,000 men in Indiana were forced into idleness yesterday by the closing of the works of the American Window Glass Company at Frankton, Fairmount, Marion, Gas City, Hartford City, Dunkirk, Red Key, Alexandria, Orestes, Muncie, Pendleton, Greenfield and Anderson.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"INTERESTED OBSERVER." LONDON, ENG.—First—No doubt much confusion has been raised by the so-called Socialist party. The pleasure has been indulged in by these gentlemen that they thereby voted. One is thereby expected to believe that a new party will deliberately choose a name to confuse voters to its own disadvantage. The opposite is obvious, and there are instances known of people meaning to vote for the S. L. P. and yet casting their vote for the S. D. P. A moderate estimate of 50,000 out of 225,000 S. P. votes were meant for the S. L. P.

Second—But not all of the remaining 175,000 are S. P. voters, although actually polled by that party. There are many States, especially rural ones, where the S. L. P. has no organization whatever. But much of its literature is read there. With an S. L. P. ticket in the field, quite a chunk of the present S. P. vote in such States would be S. L. P. The S. P. having a large corps of sheep it gathers these votes at present, even in industrial States, in such quarters as the S. L. P. has not yet been able to penetrate.

Third—Finally, there is a third element that appears in the S. P. vote and is not even Socialist. That element consists of people who vote S. P. in order to get Socialism by downing the S. L. P. If the S. L. P. were not there, this element would drop out of the S. P. altogether. A fair estimate of this S. P. element would be 100,000. Fourth—a dispassionate judgment of the S. P. would define it as follows: "The most advanced wing of the radical bourgeoisie, it is what the French call the 'Socialist' (Socialist radical) of France is, doused with an American dose of American wild talk."

X. X. WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The thing to do in such cases is to spread The Monthly People.

L. T. D. CLEVELAND, O.—If the Democracy does that, and "draws nearer to the people than it did in 1896 with Bryan," the people will only be all the clearer. With what face could a person who believes in the theory of a "gradual socialization" of the people, pretend to be a Democratic party, which surely has at least a theoretical chance of winning, and give it to the so-called Socialist party, which has not even a theoretical chance of winning?

S. D. SECY, NEW YORK.—No chance for March, April or May. All taken up.

"IMPARTIAL." SEATTLE, WASH.—The copy of your Seattle "Socialist," containing the article on the "Grand Rally," sent was received. Had seen the thing before our exchange copy. It disproves your part, proves ours. The Association is bound to take any member of your party, not can it expel a member who ceases to be of your party. Your party has no means of controlling it. The more you do for the stronger a potential club it is against yourself. If a man is good enough to be a member of your party, if he is good enough to be a member of the party, he should be not have direct and effective voice and vote in the conduct of his party press? It is at its peril that a labor party allows its press to be owned by a corporation.

G. R. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Chicago "Record-Herald" received the Chicago Quigley has much to learn, hasn't he?

J. H. F. ALBANY, N. Y.—Thou reasonest falsely. It is not the Social Democratic party that has captured the labor skates; it is the labor skates that have captured the Social Democratic party. Look at the party's present attitude towards Tobin, and its attitude last fall towards Mitchell. The more completely these labor skates "capture" the Social Democratic party, the more they are bound to the Social Democratic party. If they "they" did it in the gigantic work of setting up a daily in this city, all the clearer the point is proven that it is they who captured and not the Social Democratic party. Christianity or Barbarism, when Clovis labeled himself "Christian" and conquered the heathen Franks with the pontifical benediction and under the labarum of the Christian Church, to slaughter, burn and pillage as before, may even more than before, the Social Democratic party be re-perpetrated on the race.

W. W. NEW YORK.—Your Social Democratic party can not sack the editor of "The Worker" over night. The Volkszeitung corporation can. Try again.

R. J. B. HARRISBURG, PA.—Address L. Katz, Secretary State Committee, Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, P. O. Logan Station, Philadelphia.

V. F. K. HOLLAND, MICH.—Return the Federationist to the Federationist, now set up, that vertice the boycotted Cash Register is worse than a miserable dodge. It means that the Federationist of the Cash Register Company the money paid for the adv. the paper advertised as "union made" goods what its affiliated body called scab? Other documents are sent on.

E. W. B. HEMMING, MINN.—The paragraph quoted the prospectus of a Canadian wheat raising company. It was so stated in the prospectus of the company. The money was usually made from facts furnished by bonanza farming. That makes probable their fitting the case of the small farmer.

T. C. SEATTLE, WASH.—See answer given above to L. T. D. Cleveland, O. In the letter you refer to the "Socialist" Labor Party seen in all our talks, evaluation merely a dodging of the issue. It does not believe that Socialism can arrive at the top of the ladder of evolution. Hence the S. L. P. is right to stand on against Hearst. But your Socialist party does believe in piecemeal Socialism. So be it. The report of the expulsions made insane not to stand by Hearst if he is put up. What chance have you? He has some chance.

D. W. H. PHOENIX, ARIZ.—If you will give your eyes freedom to glance at the legend that heads this column, you will find that it says "Answers to Correspondents." Now, unless you are of the opinion that we have no right to answer a correspondent unless he (or she) actually asks a question, your point is not well taken. And if that is actually your opinion, the point is still worse taken. It would mean that a correspondent would have the sole privilege of the floor. You could keep on writing, but never ask a question, without your own letters are, we would have to keep silent. Probably that's your sense of "democracy" and equality. The thing must be of sense of civilized man or woman.

C. S. NEW YORK.—You cannot produce a single Social Democratic paper containing an official report of the expulsion of any of the Social Democrats who voted franchises for the corporations in the Brooklyn municipal board. You will receive in this office a \$10 bill for every such paper you can produce here. They don't exist. That's De Leonism, you know. With them the S. L. P. is a crook, and you are a crook; you keep quiet, and I'll keep quiet," & Co., Harmony.

D. W. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Just elaborate the point. The only conclusion leads to is that the pure and simple fakelabor dominated union is a compromise between Labor and Capital, the fakelabor being the compromise. Hearst and the Union must be fought all the harder, which is not what you started to prove.

J. A. PATTON, PA.—The organizer of Section New York begs to tell you that the New York circular only expresses itself along certain lines. No matter of detail is essential. The central point being the changing of the form of selecting the S. E. C. The whole matter is for the discussion

of the membership before next year's national convention.

A. W. NEW YORK.—It is plain as the nose on your face. The Philadelphia Tageblatt crowd tries the same trick that the Volkszeitung tried here, and dumped for—the placing and keeping the Socialist Movement of the land under the thumb of its select Germans, who know what they are at. Everyone

OFFICIAL.

—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 Regular meeting held March 13 at No. 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. All members present. The financial report for the two weeks ending March 7, showed receipts \$132.07; expenditures, \$70.73.

Communications: From Illinois S. E. C., transmitting a set of by-laws for approval. Several changes were suggested and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the committee. From Ohio S. E. C. asking for replacement of dues stamps lost in a railroad smash-up. Granted. From Section Detroit, Mich., setting forth the workings of a new primary law as applied to Wayne County under which a percentage of the salary for each office must be paid to the county before the name of the candidate is placed on the ballot. Since this means about \$1000 for a full ticket in Wayne County, practical disfranchisement is the result. Resolved, to advise the Section to inaugurate a general agitation against the new law. From Pueblo, Colo., reporting election of officers and upon local conditions. From Washington, D. C., by former member of Section Providence, reporting local conditions and indicating lines on which he will agitate in that city. From Essex County, N. J., reporting Section in good condition. From Chicago, Ill., reporting that the treasurer of the little Kange, an individual who had always talked loud and long about the "rascality in New York," had slipped the town taking along what little money the little Kange had saved out of the total they abstracted from the Illinois State organization. From Baltimore, Md., inquiring about interpretation of Article II, Section 6, of the constitution. From Everett, Mass., asking for list of Sections for the purpose of submitting amendment to the constitution.

Other communications were received from Indianapolis, Ind., Boston, Mass., St. Paul, Minn., San Francisco, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal., and other points, dealing with a variety of subjects.
 Adjourned.
 Rudolph Katz,
 Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECUTIVE.

The State Executive Committee of Massachusetts S. L. P. held its regular meeting on March 8, with John R. Oldham of Lynn, chairman. All delegates were present.

Communications were received from C. W. Doyle, Webster; Everett, Lawrence, Boston, Medway, Abington, Fall River, Lowell, Adams and National Secretary, telling of agitation, asking for speakers, giving lists of new officers, sending semi-annual reports, forwarding dues, etc.

Bills amounting to \$19.07 were ordered paid.

Secretary was instructed to send Comrade Lombard a circular published by section New York on the matter of the changes in formation of N. E. C.

Secretary instructed to write sections about arrangements to be made should Comrade De Leon tour Massachusetts.

The application of John Youngdahl of Needham, for membership-at-large was accepted and his name enrolled on books.

It was voted to hold another meeting in Marlboro on Sunday, March 22, 1903.

The communication from the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, making a gift to S. E. C. of the \$150.00 which the S. E. C. owed them was accepted, and a vote of thanks on behalf of the members of the Socialist Labor Party was extended to the Club and ordered published in party papers.

Communication from National Secretary was accepted, to be attended to by the secretary.

The secretary was instructed to have 500 copies of the State constitution as amended at the last State convention, printed.

It was voted that the actions of the State Conference just held be sent out for referendum vote.

Secretary was instructed to procure note book to keep all motions and amendments in, that are made at the committee meetings and only keep the acts of the committee in the records book.

Comrade Stevens appeared before the committee and recommended that the committee elect a committee to visit all sections in Greater Boston to get them to organize "press clubs" to carry on a more thorough canvass for "subs" to our party papers. That the S. E. C. get in touch with the canvasser for the Arbeiter, to get his assistance to build up the party press wherever possible. That the sections send monthly reports to the S. E. C. at the work of their sections, new members, etc.

The recommendations were adopted and list of questions to be used by sections in making monthly reports, prepared by Comrade Fitzgerald, was accepted and ordered printed.

The Greater Boston Entertainment Committee then met the S. E. C. and explained that they were desirous of assisting in the work of raising funds for the benefit of the party.

The S. E. C. voted to endorse the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee and instructed them to notify the S. E. C. of any project they may have.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, on March 12, Comrade French in the chair. Present, Gilhaus, Kinneally, Olsen and French; absent, Kopp, Bartel and Plomondon. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The general secretary and treasurer rendered their financial reports for two weeks, ending March 11, which were received and filed.

General secretary reported that successful agitation meeting was held by L. A. No. 259 in Elizabeth, N. J., on March 8, Rudolph Katz being the speaker; also another meeting that was held in Newark, N. J., March 8, Comrades Olsen and French being the speakers.

The purpose of the meeting was to organize the Swedish machinists, and eight names were procured. Another meeting is to be held, when an L. A. will be organized. L. A. No. 259 will also hold another meeting, with Comrade Charles E. Corrigan as speaker.

The secretary also reported that arrangements had been made for Comrade De Leon to visit Rhode Island, speaking at two meetings—one in Olneyville and one at Woonsocket, March 16 and 17, respectively—under the auspices of D. A. No. 17. Other meetings were being arranged for Newark, N. J.

Communications—From L. A. No. 230, on agitation work being done in Elizabeth; from Comrade Charles Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., member-at-large, with dues, etc.; from Comrade Elliot C. Harding, Lynn, Mass., member-at-large, asking to be transferred to L. A. No. 267, Lynn, request granted and secretary directed to issue a special transfer card; from Weavers' and Spinners' Union, Madison, Me., organized by Comrade McNamara, of North Vassalboro, asking for charter, received; from D. A. No. 19, Lynn, on the formation of a Shoe Lasters' Protective Union and asking for charter, organized by Comrade Michael Tracey, received; from L. A. No. 166, Louisville Ky., on organization; from L. A. No. 267, Hoboken, N. J., on the work of organization necessary for D. A. No. 4; from D. A. No. 21, Hartford, on the necessity of the G. E. B. looking after L. A. No. 386, Putnam, Ct.; action, secretary directed to communicate with L. A. No. 386 requesting information on the matter; from L. A. No. 392, North Vassalboro, on the necessity of having an organizer to take care of the new local in Madison as well as helping to build up L. A. No. 392 of North Vassalboro and L. A. No. 378 of Waterville; action, secretary directed to communicate with some of the most experienced comrades in the above L. A.'s, and best fitted for the work of organizing, with the view of building up a strong movement in the weaving industry of Maine; from press committee of L. A. 345, San Francisco, showing very excellent work done in procuring subscribers for The Weekly and Monthly People; all L. A.'s are urged to do likewise and send in their reports; from D. A. No. 17, on organization work and reporting the success that the Alliance in Woonsocket has had in forcing two mills in Woonsocket, the Dunnis and the Gillespie, to single out their looms, which means the employment of forty or more weavers from D. A. No. 17, and on the De Leon meetings in Providence and Olneyville; both received and filed.

The vote on the amendments passed at the last National Convention was then compiled, with the following results:

Article 1—On the establishing of National Trade Alliances, taking in its scope all workers employed in any one industry, under the jurisdiction of a National Trade Alliance; adopted.
 Article 2—To strike out paragraph 1, section 4, article 5; adopted.
 Article 3—On the raising of monthly dues; rejected.
 Article 4—On the raising of weekly dues; rejected.
 Article 5—Abolishing all labels; adopted.
 Article 6—That all members of the Alliance shall be wage workers; adopted.
 Article 7—The annual convention shall elect by a majority vote a General Executive Board, which shall consist of a general secretary, a general treasurer and five other members; all members in good standing of any Local Alliance, who are also members of the Socialist Labor Party, shall be eligible, etc.; adopted.
 Article 8—That all delegates from the Socialist Labor Party to a District Alliance shall be members of the S. T. & L. A.; adopted.
 Article 9—That no member of the G. E. B. shall hold office in any subordinate body of the S. T. & L. A.; district delegates not to be considered officers in this sense; adopted.
 Article 10—The general officers elected at the annual convention of the S. T. & L. A. shall be installed and take up the duties of their office on the first day of January of the following year; adopted.

The formulating of by-laws for the National Trades Alliance was laid over until next meeting.

The hour being very late, all other unfinished business was laid over until next meeting.

Charters granted to the Kennebec Woolen Weavers' and Spinners' Union, Madison, Maine, and the Lasters' Protective Alliance, Lynn, Mass.

Meeting then adjourned.
 John J. Kinneally,
 General Secretary.

BRONX BOROUGH LABOR UNION.

A special meeting of L. A. 140, was held last Tuesday evening at "Sullivan's," No. 639 East 146th street, Donald Ferguson in the chair, and William Chambers vice-chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

Delegates to D. A. 49 made their report, which was received and discussed. The organizer then reported that the general object of the meeting was to hear and discuss the agitation committee's report.

The committee then presented an exhaustive report on the industrial conditions in the borough of the Bronx. These conditions equal any that may be found in the textile hell-holes of the East, and are in some instances even worse than those that are to-day a menace and a curse to the South.

The report took in the various vocations and industries found in the Bronx. It would be hard to designate any particular one as being the most deplorable. They found that the largest number of workers were employed in the various occupations connected with the steam and surface railroads. At the Melrose yard of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad they found men and women employed at starvation wages, and without any hope of future advancement. Most of the labor is unskilled, the average pay being \$40 per month, or \$8 per week. The labor of the car cleaning and car repairing departments was found to be the hardest, dirtiest and most dangerous, as well, in some cases. Women were found working at tasks so unclean as to be almost unfit for men, for which they received the munificent sum of \$30 per month, while running the danger of being carried home dead at any moment.

All the Pullman employees are treated and driven like cattle. The yard switchmen work twelve hours a day. Their wages are \$55 per month. The labor is arduous and they risk both limb and life in its pursuit.

In the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad freight departments at the various yards conditions are as little, if any, better. The treatment of the switchmen has been such that for the past six months a strike was at all times liable to break out. A vote is now being taken on the whole system by the conductors and trainmen for the purpose of deciding whether a strike should be inaugurated or not. The question will be decided next Monday. Three thousand men will be involved in case of a strike.

The committee found that the employees in the lighterage department of the same company were among the poorest paid and hardest worked of the company's laborers. They receive about \$50 per month, and are on duty from twelve to fourteen hours a day, despite the ten-hour labor law. If they want to get off on a Sunday they must work twenty-four hours straight every alternate Sunday. They run the same risk to life and limb as their fellow employees.

The clerical departments of the New Haven road are no better situated. They receive the same treatment and wages. They are being organized with the knowledge of the bosses into an organization called the Railroad Clerks' Association, for the betterment of railroad clerks. (Nit.)

All the railroad employees lack a knowledge of the class struggle.

The committee also reported on factory life in the Bronx. Boys and girls of tender years were found working in silk, lace and box factories for two or three dollars per week. In a silk mill on Brook avenue men with large families are working for \$7 per week. A silk mill at Brook avenue and 148th street at the noon hour was more like the neighborhood of a children's home than a workshop.

The department stores were next taken up. They were found to have boys and girls among their quota of wage-slaves, working their little lives away, Saturday evenings until eleven o'clock.

The electric railroad employees next received consideration. The conditions depicted showed their hours were long and tedious. The hours average fourteen per day. The pay is \$2. The hopes of the men are often blasted waiting for something better to turn up. They have no organization and little knowledge of their class interests. The committee considered this a good field for the propagation of class-conscious economic organization.

The committee recommended that action be taken to bring clearly before the wage workers the helplessness of their condition, and the only remedy, therefore, viz., unification of the economic movement with a working class political movement, both to fight for the collective ownership by the workers of the means of production and distribution.

The report was taken up and discussed. The general discussion revealed the fact that no hope of relief from these conditions could be expected from the pure and simple organizations of labor, better known as organized scabbery. It was proven that in most of the best organized trades men were working under the scales established by the unions. Many of the so-called strongest unions have closed their membership books and put a Chinese wall around their organizations by raising their initiation fees from \$25 to \$100, thus making them nothing but a labor "trust." The only good accomplished is the payment of large salaries to the Mitchells, Gompers, Shafter and other Judases of the labor movement.

The following action was taken: Resolved, That L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A., start a series of agitation meetings for

the dissemination of the principles of new trade unionism, the first meeting to take place on or about March 27, and that Charles H. Corrigan be procured for it. Be it further

Resolved, That one thousand leaflets, "New and Old Trades Unionism," be purchased for general distribution and agitation work. Be it further

Resolved, That a book account be opened with the Labor News Company. Comrade Joseph P. Johnson was elected on the agitation committee in place of Comrade Plumb.

Fred Kessler was transferred to Independent Waiters' Union, L. A. 393. Meeting then adjourned.

Frank B. Sullivan, Organizer.

LECTURE OF L. A. 259.

Elizabeth, N. J., March 9.—Despite the pouring rain last Sunday, quite a number of workmen attended the lecture arranged by L. A. 259, at Schmidt's Hall.

Comrade Rudolph Katz, of New York, spoke for one and one-quarter hours on the subject, "The Unemployed, the Cause, the Effect and the Co-Remedy."

The comrade demonstrated by undeniable facts that nothing short of a true working class organization on the political, as well as on the economic field, such as the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., will remedy the condition of the workers.

After the close of the address two questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of all present.

Four subscriptions to The Monthly People, one new member for the local and several "What Means This Strike?" sold, were the result of the meeting.

The chairman announced that another lecture will be held under the auspices of the branch on Sunday, March 29, 3 p. m., at Charles Dahmen's Hall, with Charles H. Corrigan as the speaker, after which the meeting adjourned.

Secretary.

S. T. & L. A. OF ALBANY, RENSSELAER AND SCHENECTADY COUNTIES.

The next regular meeting of D. A. 22 is called for Sunday evening, March 22, at S. L. P. headquarters, Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street, Watervliet, N. Y.

Every delegate is requested to be on hand, as very important business will come before the meeting.

L. A. Boland, Organizer.

Ladies' Tailors, Attention!

A mass meeting of all those employed in the making of ladies' garments will be held at Tecumseh Hall, Nos. 231-233 East Thirty-third street, on Saturday, March 21, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Ladies' Tailors' Union, L. A. 390.

S. T. & L. A. English, German, Italian and Jewish speakers will address the meeting. Come one, come all. For the Ladies' Tailors' Union.

A. Francis, Organizer.

ST. PAUL'S COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Paris Commune will be celebrated by Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, at Federation Hall, No. 309 Wabasha street, Sunday, March 22, 1903. Entertainment starts at 3 p. m.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture..... Orchestra
 2. Speech, "Paris Commune,"
 Mrs. Olive M. Johnson
 3. Piano Solo.....Miss Edith Andersen
 4. Song.....Socialist Singing Society
 5. Piano Solo.....Miss Ida Gloscher
 6. Song, "My Bamboo Queen,"
 Miss Agnes Benson
 7. Recitation.....Henry Carling
 8. Comic Songs.....Whelan
 SECOND PART.
 1. Overture..... Orchestra
 2. Song, "Because of Thee,"
 Mrs. O. Granstrom
 3. Selected Songs.....Vega Singing Society
 4. Monologue.....Samuel Johnson
 5. Recitation.....Wilson Children
 6. Recitation.....Mrs. C. E. Bishop
 7. Song, "La Marseillaise,"
 Madame Chevrolet
 8. Duet, Miss Agnes Benson, Miss Ida Gloscher
 9. Violin Solo.....Samuel Barnes
 10. Song.....Henry Carling
 Intermission for supper, which can be obtained in the hall adjoining. Dancing in order after supper. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Commune Commemoration.

Lawrence, Mass., March 5.—In commemoration of the Commune of Paris in 1871, the comrades of Section Lawrence, Mass., Socialist Labor Party, will assemble at their headquarters, "Weavers' Hall," No. 313 Common street, on Sunday afternoon, March 22, at 2:30 p. m.

Comrade John R. Oldham, of Lynn, will deliver an address on the "Commune and Its Lessons."

The comrades of Section Haverhill and Lowell are invited to attend, and also the readers of The People in this city and vicinity.

John Howard, Organizer.

Mass. S. E. C.

The next regular meeting of the Mass. S. E. C. will be held on Sunday, March 22, 1903, at 3 o'clock sharp, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. (Section Boston's headquarters). Every delegate should be present at this meeting. Matters of vital importance must be attended to. Be sure and be on time.

SYRACUSE EUCHE PARTY.

Section Onondaga County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a progressive euche party in Clinton Hall, Syracuse, on Monday evening, March 30, 1903. Admission, ten cents.

ENTERTAINMENT

and BALL

Under the auspices of Section New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

for the

DAILY PEOPLE

Sunday, March 22d, 1903

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Avenue, between 43d and 44th Streets

VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME AT 3 P. M.

NORMA SAUTER, Violinist.
 American Vitagraph Comedy Views.
 MOSHER, HOUGHTON and MOSHER, Novelty and Comedy Cyclists.
 TWO LITTLE PUCKS, The Clever Juvenile Artists.
 DELTORELLI and GLISSANDO, Musical Clowns.
 MADGE FOX, The Flip-flap Lady.
 BAILEY and MADISON, The Great Grotesque Artists.
 GRANT and GRANT, America's Leading Fashion Plates.
 MLE. LATINA, Novelty Contortionist.

BALL TO FOLLOW AT 8 P. M.

TICKETS, Admit One, 25 Cents. HAT CHECK 10 Cents.

Tickets to be had at the following places. Office of Section New York, S. L. P., 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan; Club Rooms of Excelsior Literary Society, 235 East Broadway, Manhattan; Club Rooms of the Fourteenth A. D. S. L. P., 177 First avenue, Manhattan; Club Rooms of the Twenty-eighth A. D. S. L. P., 501 East Eighty-second street, Manhattan; Socialist Labor Club, 613 Park avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hammer's Drug Store, 304 Rivington street, Manhattan.

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WILL BE AN
EDITION for FARMERS
 OUT MARCH 15th

THE GRANGER HAS KIDNAPPED THE KANGAROO PARTY AND CARRIED IT AWAY TO O-MA-HA. IT IS WELL FOR SOCIALISTS TO BE PREPARED FOR AGRARIAN, GRANGER AND POPULISTIC ARGUMENTS. THE MARCH MONTHLY SERVES NOTICE ON THE FARMERS THAT THEIR POWER IS PASSING, AND WHY CLASS-CONSCIOUS WAGEWORKERS WILL NOT WASTE THEIR TIME IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO SERVE A DYING CLASS.

CONTENTS	
THE AMERICAN FARMER, AND HIS "GOLD BRICKS" FOR WORKINGMEN.	by Daniel De Leon
WILL SOCIALISTS SELL OUT?	by Olive M. Johnson
THE EDUCATED PROLETARIAT	by Daniel De Leon
PRIVATE PROPERTY	by Daniel De Leon

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1000 \$4.00	250 1.50
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MONTHLY PEOPLE

2, 4, 6 NEW READE ST. NEW YORK CITY

Kentucky Commune Celebration.
 Section Louisville, S. L. P., will give a Commune celebration, Sunday, March 22, at 8 p. m., at Beck's Hall.
 A fine programme will be rendered, consisting of short addresses in German and English, singing by the Socialist song section, and humorous poems in both languages.
 The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied to the party press, and, consequently, each member should do his utmost to make this affair the biggest success in the history of our local movement.

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 Section Louisville, Ky.

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